1822

A VIEW OF THE Coasts, Countries *and* Islands Within the Limits of the *South-Sea-Company.*

CONTAINING

An Account of the Discoveries, Settlements, Progress and Present State; together with the Bays, Ports, Harbours, Rivers, *&c.* The Various Winds and Soundings; the Product, People, Manufactures, Trade and Riches of the several Places: *viz.*

From the River *Aranoca* to *Terra del Fuego*, and from thence through the *South Sea* to the fartheſt Bounds of the late *Act of Parliament.*

To which is added,

An Account of Former Projects in *England* for a Settlement, and the Accompliſhment of the Laſt in the Eſtabliſhing the *New Company*; with a Liſt of the Commiſſioners Names appointed by Her Majeſty to take the Subſcriptions.

As alſo ſome Uſeful Oſervations on the ſeveral Voyages that have been hitherto Publiſh'd.

The Whole Collected from the beſt Authors, as well Manuſcripts as Printed.

Illuſtrated with a General MAP, and Particular DRAUGHTS of the moſt Important Places; By *HERMAN MOLL*, Geographer.

London: Printed for *J. Morphew* near *Stationers Hall.* 1711.

Jos: Banks

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THE PREFACE.

WHEN *the Publick Welfare of these Kingdoms depend so much on the Success of the* Company *newly Establish'd to carry on a Trade to the* South Seas, *it cou'd not but excite the Curiosity of all who wish well to it, to know what are the* Countries, Commerce *and* Riches *which are the Subject of our present* Views *and* Expectations.

All the Voyages *that have been hitherto Publish'd are imperfect to this End: None of 'em treat of the greatest part of the* Eastern *Coasts of the Continent within the Limits of the* Act, *from the River* Aranoca *to* Port Desire: *And Sir* John Narborough, *who begins there, goes no farther than* Baldivia *in the* South Sea, *where the Gold and Silver Mines scarce begin.* Wafer *enlarges most on that Part of the Isthmus of* Darien *which is not in the* Company's *Charter.* Wood *keeps to* Narborough's *Voyage.* Dampier *treats of* Mexico, Campeachy, *and other Places of the* North Sea, *not within their Limits; and is large on those in the* South Sea *to the Northward of the Isles of* Lobos *only.* Sharp, Cowly, *and other Voyagers, say little of either side of the Continent, and what they do say is without Order.* Funnel *is the most particular, but then he follow'd an old* Spanish *Draught, which though it appears to be very regu-*

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lar in naming Ports, Harbours, Rivers *and* Creeks, *yet is it not very certain. The greater* Voyages *are full of* Hiſtorical *and* Romantick *Accounts of theſe Countries, and enter very litt'. into what we want to know moſt of, the* Trade, Product, *&c. Now taking from all theſe ſuch Obſervations as are moſt to the purpoſe; as alſo from the* Hiſtory *of the* Buccaneers *in* Engliſh *and* French; *from* De Luſſan's *Adventures of the* Free-Booters; *from F. F.* Gemelli, Techo, Seppe, *and other Voyages of the* Miſſionaries; *and from a* Spaniſh Manuſcript *lately Tranſlated into* French; *what relates to the* New Deſign, *we have in* One View *preſented the Reader with whatever concerns the* Coaſts, Countries *and* Iſlands; *the* Product, Trade *and* Preſent State *of all the* Places *within the Limits of the* New Act of Parliament, *to which we have entirely confin'd our ſelves; and by comparing all our own Authors one with another, and with Foreign Writers, 'tis hop'd we may reaſonably affirm there is nothing extant in any Language ſo exact and ſo proper to inform the Concern'd in this Company, as this Treatiſe, which is deſign'd for their Service. All the Voyages that have been formerly or lately Publiſh'd, are crouded with Accounts of* Countries *that have little or no Relation to thoſe included in the* Act; *for where there is moſt of that Relation, there is not a fourth Part but treats of other Places and Trades, moſt of them ſo uncertain or obſolete, that without the ſame Trouble we have been at, and which this will ſave the Reader, 'tis impoſſible for any to have a juſt* Idæa *of the* Settlements *that may be made, the* Trades *that may be carry'd on, and the* Advantages *that may ariſe from this* South-Sea-Company.

CHAP.

A New & Exact MAP of the Coast, Countries and Islands within ye LIMITS of ye SOUTH SEA COMPANY, from ye River Aranoca to Terra del Fuego, and from thence through ye South Sea, to ye North Part of California &c. with a View of the General and Coasting TRADE-WINDS. And particular Draughts of the most important Bays, Ports &c. According to ye Newest Observations, By Herman Moll Geographer.

Note that ye Arrows among the Lines shew the Course of those General & Coasting Trade-winds.

A Chart from ENGLAND to the River Aranoca &c.

The Gulf of AMAPALLA or FONESCA.

The Port of ACAPULCO

The Gulf of NICOYA or Gulf of SALINAS

The GALLAPAGOS Islands

The Island of JUAN FERDINANDO

A Map of the ISTHMUS of DARIEN the BAY of PANAMA &c.

PEYPSES or PEPYS I.

A Map of ye STRAITS of MAGELLAN &c.

NB. I have seen some Maps sold here wch have placed C. Horn in Lat. 56 and make ye Longitude between C. St Augustin and C. Horn 2 Deg. M. Halley lys C. Horn in Lat. 57 30 D. m. and maketh ye Longitude between C. St Augustin & C. Horn 45 D. so that these Maps differ from M. Halley in ye L. of C. Horn 1½ and in ye Longit. between C. St Aug. & C. Horn 18 Deg.

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CHAP. I.

Hiſtorical Introduction, containing an Account of the Diſcovery and Settlement of the Coaſt and Country within the Limits of the Act of Parliament for Erecting a South-Sea Company.

The Deſign of the Author.

WHEN I firſt heard of the Deſign of Eſtabliſhing a Company to make a Settlement in South *America*, I mediately reſolv'd to collect out of all the thors and Manuſcripts I could procure, every ng relating to that Subject, being my ſelf ore not a Stranger either to the Country Trade.

expected that all the old Voyages of our untrymen and others, which had the leaſt erence to any part of the Continent within Act, would be reprinted and reviv'd. I have obſerved that the Relations of Sea- n are generally dry, conſiſting chiefly of counts of Winds, Storms, ſtrange Animals, ees and Vegetables; and that for want of gment, Knowledge and Curioſity, many ellent Obſervations, both as to Hiſtory and ade, are omitted, and the whole confoun- l with ſo much Sea-Jargon, that they could ther be ſo uſeful nor diverting as a Treatiſe lected from all Authors, and made perfect Intelligence from judicious Perſons intereſted

and converſant in theſe Matters. Eſpecially if it was done with Care, Impartiality, and by a Perſon that is as well a Lover of Trade as Letters. It is hop'd the following Pages will make good what is advanc'd in this; and tho' Time was taken to perform this Deſign with Exactneſs, for which Reaſon the Book was begun as ſoon as a Copy of the Clauſe relating to the Company's Bounds could be got, which was almoſt as ſoon as it was drawn, yet conſidering that more Time might be neceſſary to give the laſt Hand to it, and more room to deſcribe Places and Things at large, the Candid Reader will himſelf make thoſe Allowances, which we ſhould deſire of him in vain, if he was not ſo diſpos'd.

The Diſcovery of America.

The New World of *America* was diſcover'd by *Chriſtopher Columbus* in the Year 1492, and Poſſeſſion taken of it by him for *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel* of *Spain*, his Project having been rejected by the *Genoeſe* and *Henry* VII. of *England*. The Place firſt diſcover'd was an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Florida*, now *Salvador*. After him came *Cabot*, employ'd by *Henry* VII. who too late ſaw his Error in rejecting *Columbus*'s Propoſals; he diſcover'd all the Continent from Cape *Florida* to New *Scotland*, lately taken by Coll. *Nicholſon*, but not meeting with due Encouragement in *England*, he put himſelf into the King of *Spain*'s Service. After theſe follow'd *Americus Veſpuſius* a *Florentine*, in the Year 1501. He was employ'd by *Emanuel* King of *Portugal*, and though he paſt no farther than Cape *Auguſtino* on the Coaſt of *Braſil*, yet he had the good Fortune to give his Name to this Half of the Globe.

The

The North Continent was discover'd by *Columbus* four Years before, and several attempted to conquer it, but without Success, till *Ferdinando Cortes*, born in the Province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, was sent by *James Valasquez* Governor of *Cuba*, with about 500 Soldiers to discover and subdue it, which by the Divisions and Assistance of the Inhabitants he effected so far, that in less than a Year he entred the City of *Mexico* in Triumph on the 18th of *November*, 1519.

Gemelli's *Voyages.* Ferdinando Cortes *takes* Mexico.

But what nearer concerns us at this time is the Discovery and Conquest of *Peru*, *Chili* and South *America*; the latter, as has been hinted, is owing to *Americus*, who first discover'd *Brasil*. 'Tis probable the Country of *Peru* became known to the *Spaniards* by Land. For my Author informs me that *James de Almagro* and a Priest of *Panama* fitted out the two Ships with which *Francis Pizarro* discover'd the Coast of *Peru*; and as those Ships sail'd from *Panama* at that Time under the Viceroy of *Mexico*, and not passing the Streights of *Magellan*, the only Passage into the South then known, he must invade *Peru* on the South-side. His Design was upon *Chili*, but being hinder'd by a Storm, he landed in that part of the Continent which is properly called *Peru*, in the Year 1525, and made himself Master of the *Inca Atabaliba* and his Dominions with very little Loss. *Atabaliba*, for his Ransom, offer'd to fill a great Room with Silver and Gold as high as *Pizarro* could reach with his Hand, which the greedy *Spaniard* refus'd, and put him to Death on a Promise of a larger Ransom from *Guascar*, *Atabaliba*'s Brother and mortal

Francis Pizarro *conquers* Peru.

Enemy, who accordingly paid it, but inſtead of being ranſom'd he was ſtrangled by the treacherous *Pizarro*. Thus a vaſt Empire was ſubdu'd without any Bloodſhed, and both Brothers being dead, none oppos'd the *Spaniards*.

The firſt who propos'd a Paſſage by Land from *Braſil* and the North-Sea to *Peru*, was *Martin de Souſa*, who govern'd that Country for *John* II. King of *Portugal*. He ſent to this Purpoſe *Alexius Garcia*, a Man of undaunted Reſolution, with his Son and three *Portugueſe*, and a numerous Attendance of *Indians* from the Southern Parts of *Braſil*, to pierce as far as poſſibly he could into the Inland *America*. *Garcia* travell'd 300 Leagues by Land, and coming into the Country about the River *Paraguay*, of which I ſhall ſpeak in the next Chapter, and being well vers'd in the Language of the *Indians*, he prevail'd with 2000 of the Natives to follow him as their Captain, with theſe he made his way to the Borders of *Peru*, while the *Inca* was ſtill living, and got a prodigious Booty of wrought and unwrought Silver; but was afterwards ſurpriz'd and murder'd by thoſe Barbarians, being the firſt who travers'd almoſt all the Land between the two Seas that encompaſs South *America*. After him another *Portugueſe*, *George Sedenio*, undertook the ſame Enterprize with 60 of his Nation, whom the *Indians* about the River *Paraguay* deſtroy'd. And thus, ſays my Author, that and the adjacent Countries were preſerv'd for the King of *Spain*, who by the Reduction of ſo many Kingdoms, became poſſeſs'd of a Country of 9200 Leagues in extent; 3375 Southward, and the reſt Northward.

Portugueſe *Adventures on the Continent.*

Gemelli.

'Twas

'Twas 52 Years afterthe Conqueſt of *Peru* that Sir *Francis Drake* made a Voyage into theſe Parts, and paſs'd the Streights of *Magellan*, which he entred the 20th of *Auguſt* 1577, and came into the South-Sea the 6th of *September*, paſſing them in ſeventeen Days. He ſtaid in this Sea ſix Months, and got an immenſe Treaſure. The reſt of our Countrymen who ſail'd thither were Mr. *Thomas Cavendiſh*, in the Year 1588, Capt. *Oxenham*; and in our own Times Sir *John Narborough*, Capt. *Sharp*, Capt. *Coxon*, Capt. *Harris*, Capt. *Swan*, Capt. *Eaton*, Capt. *Davis*, Capt. *Townley*, Capt. *Knight*, Capt. *Cook*, Capt. *Sawkins*, Capt. *Dampier*: in a Word, almoſt all the *Engliſh* Pirates, Freebooters, and bold Adventurers have made their Adventures chiefly in theſe Parts of the World, as thoſe which produce moſt Gold and Silver, the two Commodities for which Men will adventure moſt. *Engliſh Voyages.*

As to Settlements, we ſhall mention them particularly as we ſurvey the Coaſt and Country. The *Engliſh* never attempted any in South *America*, except in *Surrinam*, which was yielded to the *Dutch* by Treaty. The *French* are in Poſſeſſion of the Iſland *Cayanne* off the Coaſt of *Guiana*. The *Dutch* have a Colony on the ſame Coaſt, and once built a Fort on that of *Chili*, but did not take ſufficient Care to ſupply it with Proviſions. The *Portugueſe* have a large Colony in *Braſil*, the *Spaniards* ſome few Ports and Towns on the North-ſide of this Continent, but on the South they have many, as will be obſerv'd in the Courſe of this Treatiſe. *Settlements.*

CHAP. II.

A Particular, Geographical and Natural Account of the Coaſt and Country, included within the Limits of the South-Sea Company, *from the River* Aranoca *to* Terra del Fuego.

THO' it is not yet known where the Company will Attempt to make Settlements, and it may probably be on the Weſt-ſide of *America*; yet ſince the Coaſt and Country mention'd in the Head of this Chapter are within their Limits, this Treatiſe would be Imperfect if we did not take ſome Notice of them.

Aranoca. The River *Aranoca* runs croſs *South America* from Weſt to Eaſt, riſing on the Weſtern Coaſt, and diſcharging it ſelf on the Eaſtern, to keep to the Terms of the Act of Parliament; but more Intelligibly, having its Source in the main Land not far from the Iſland *del Plata* in the South-Sea, and falling into the North-Sea near the Iſle *Trinadada* above *Surrinam*.

This River is the Weſtern Bounds of the Country called *Guiana*, famous to *Engliſhmen* for the Unhappy Adventures of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who made two Voyages thither, and was in both Unſucceſsful. The City of St. Trinidada. *Joſeph*'s in the Iſle of *Trinidada* at the Mouth of the River he took, and the *Spaniſh* Governor in it, from whom, he ſays in his own Relation of that Expedition, he *got the beſt Account of thoſe Parts and its Trade*.

The

The City of St. *Thomas* in *Guiana* he made himſelf Maſter of in his Second Expedition; and here, 'tis ſaid, he found his own Inſtructions in the Governor's Cloſet. It is ſuppos'd his Deſigns were betray'd by a very great Perſon to *Gundamor* the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, who was very much in that Perſon's Favour. Sir *Walter* ſent Captain *Kemiſh* up this River to diſcover the Gold-Mines, and *Kemiſh* failing in his Attempts, upon his being reprov'd by Sir *Walter*, ſhot himſelf. Mr. *Raleigh* his Son dy'd here, to which Place ſeveral Young Noblemen and Gentlemen came to ſeek their Fortunes, or rather to mend them. The Gold-Mines, if there are any, are Southward of *Prime-Lake*.

The *Spaniards* are in Poſſeſſion of the Iſle *Trinidada*, and ſome few Places on the Continent; but the Stories of the City *El Dorado*, where Gold is ſaid to be ſo Plenty that the Inhabitants uſe it inſtead of Common Metals, and the Infinite Treaſures of the Golden-Mines, are Viſionary and Fabulous. What's certain, is the Healthineſs of the Air, and the Fruitfulneſs of the Soil, very proper for Planting Cotton, Sugar, and Tobacco. There are alſo good Hunting and Fiſhing in this Country, which is the moſt neglected by the *Spaniards* of any, and doubtleſs they have their Reaſons for it.

Within this vaſt Province lies *Surrinam*, and next to that *Braſil*, both which being Excepted by the Act, we cannot pretend to give them room in this Treatiſe, wherein we ſhall be but too much confin'd, by the Compaſs we have preſcrib'd our ſelves; our Undertaking being more deſign'd for Uſe than Entertainment. Surrinam,

Cayanne. Off the Coaſt of *Surrinam* is the Iſland *Cayanne*, belonging to the *French*, which the *Dutch* Admiral *Binks* took from them in the Year 1677. Here the *Dutch* Governor was kill'd by the accidental breaking of a Bomb, and the Iſle recover'd by the Count *D' Eſtree*, who obſerved *Binks* in thoſe Parts. The *French* have alſo ſome Places on this Continent.

The Bounds of the Act. The Company will think it neceſſary to have the Southern-Bounds of *Braſil* aſcertain'd, that they may know what is within their Act and what not. The *Spaniards* pretend thoſe Bounds are limited by *Cape Vincent*. The *Portugueſe* ſay that not only the River *de la Plata* belongs to them, but all the Coaſt on both ſides, and ſome of them ſtretch as far as *Cape Rodundo* below the River *de la Plata*, but as the Pretences of theſe Nations are founded on an Imaginary Donation of Pope *Alexander* VI. the other People of *Europe* need be no farther circumſcrib'd by them than they are confirm'd by the Tenour of their Leagues and Allyances, or the Ancient Poſſeſſion of each. The *Spaniards* and *Portugueſe* have had various Diſputes about their Limits, but the latter ſtand to the Bounds fix'd in their own Maps from the River *Maranhan* or *Maroni*, or to the River of *Plata* Southward; and herein the *Dutch* and *Portugueſe* vary, the former pretending that *Braſil* is bounded on the North by the River of *Amazons*; which Diſpute not regarding our *South-Sea-Company*, they being by their Act forbidden to encroach alike on *Surrinam* and *Braſil*, I ſhall not enlarge upon it; only for the Satisfaction of the concern'd, inform them, that a *Spaniſh* Miſſionary bounds *Braſil* on the North as far as the Line, or the

F. del Techo.

Mouth

Mouth of the River of *Amazons*: And Southward to the Bounds of the Government of the River *Plata*. *It lies*, ſays my Author, *all along the Sea-Coaſt and no where runs far up into the Country*. It is not to be doubted therefore that the *Engliſh*, by Virtue of the late Act, may poſſeſs themſelves of the Country on the Southſhoar of the River *del Plata*, as far up that River and Country as they pleaſe; either in the Provinces of *Tucuman* or *Paraguay*. Accordingly I ſhall begin my Deſcription with *Rio de la Plata*, the Country ſo call'd, or the Province of *Paraguay*, and extend it to *Magellanica*, or the Region of the *Patagonians*, and the *Terra del Fuego*, purſuant to the Contents of this Chapter.

Rio de la Plata.

Rio de la Plata, or *the River of Plate*, was diſcovered by *John de Solis* a *Spaniard* in the Year 1515. But the firſt Man who made a Settlement there was *Sebaſtian Cabot*, employ'd by the Emperor *Charles* the V. After he had made Dicoveries in *North-America* for *Henry* VII. King of *England*. Seven or Eight Leagues off the Mouth of the River there is Thirty Fathom Water, and Mariners bound to this River do there perceive two Clouds in the South very High in the Hemiſphere, which are before deſcry'd near the Line juſt above the Horizon: Which Clouds are the ſureſt Guides to Ships bound for this River; for, ſays my Author, ſtanding vertically over the Land, Mariners have no more to do than to ſteer their Courſe directly towards them. The Entrance of this River is 70 Leagues over; the Seamen take in moſt of their Sails for fear of touching upon the Sands. In ſailing it up, the

F. Seppe's *Voyage*.

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F. Seppe's *Voyage*.

firſt

firſt Iſland is call'd *de Los Lobos.* The next *Meldonato*, where in the Year 1691. were *prodigious Numbers of fat Oxen, Cowes, Calves and Horſes; the Graſs being ſo high that it almoſt cover'd the Cattle, notwithſtanding they were very large.* The *Spaniards* had an old ruin'd Tower at *Cape St. Mary*, at the Mouth of the River, but no Fortifications in either of theſe Iſlands. From this Place, the Writer of this Voyage ſays, they always came to Anchor at Night, not daring to ſail then for fear of miſſing the Channel, which has on both ſides moſt dangerous Sand-Banks. The next Iſle they paſt by was that of *Flowers*, where the Water begins to loſe its brackiſh Taſte. From this Iſle Ships are ſix Days making up to the Town of *Buenos Ayres*, the moſt noted in theſe Parts, the Governor of which Place and Province under its Subjection, ſailing from *Cales* the 17th of *January*, 1691. arriv'd there the 6th of *April*, in eleven Weeks two Days; which I mention to ſatisfie the Curioſity of ſuch as wou'd know the length of the Voyage from *Europe*. In the Latitude of 45 is a great Iſland diſcover'd by the Sieur *de la Roch*, in the Year 1676.

Buenos Ayres. F. Seppe's *Voyage.*

The Town of *Bueros Ayres* is 50 Leagues, or 150 Miles up the River of *Plate*, which loſes its Name here, and is above this Town call'd *Paraguay.* Several Rivers fall into it, as *Rio Negro, Rio Terzero, Uruquay, &c.* The *Uruquay* has its Courſe 300 Leagues thence towards the ſide of *Braſil.* The Town was built in the Year 1535. and takes its Name from the excellent Temperature of the Air throughout the whole Year. It lies in 35 S. Lat. as *Cales* ſtands in 35 Deg. N. Lat. and is directly oppoſite to the

F. Techo.

the *Cape of Good Hope*. It conſiſts of two Streets built croſs-wiſe; is the Reſidence of a *Spaniſh* Governor, chang'd every five Years; the Houſes are built of Clay, and not above one Story high, for want of Lime and Mortar, the burning of which has been lately ſet up there. The Caſtle is only of Clay, ſurrounded with an Earthen Wall and a deep Trench, defended only by 800 *Spaniards*, who have alſo a Redoubt on the North ſide of the River. 'Tis an Epiſcopal See, the Revenue of the Biſhop and his three Canons amounting, ſays the Miſſionary, only to 3000 Crowns a Year; which, according *to a true Computation, is not above half the Sum, conſidering that Silver is cheaper here than Iron*; for you may ſell a Two-penny Knife for a Crown, and a Ten-ſhilling Gun for Thirty Crowns, *&c.* F. Seppe. Proviſions are on the contrary very plenty; a fat Cow is ſold for two *Reales de Plate*, or ten or twelve Pence; a good Horſe for two Shillings: *I have ſeen*, ſays the Jeſuit, *two good Horſes given for a Knife not worth ſix Pence in* Europe, *and a good Ox for a few Needles.* Their Fuel is the Wood of Almond and Peach-Trees; the Water of the River is not only extremely pleaſant, but eſteem'd very wholeſome. This is one of the beſt Colonies the *Spaniards* have, by reaſon of its Commerce with *Braſil*, from whence it receives the Merchandizes of *Europe*, which invites the *Spaniſh* Merchants from *Potoſi* to exchange their Ingots for ſuch Neceſſaries as they want. Capt. *Dampier* gives an Account that there are uſually two or three Galleons in the River of *Plate*, very rich; and in his Expedition in 1703. it was the chief Deſign to ſeize them, *Dampier* ſuppoſing their Value

lue would be 600000 Pounds; but at *Madera* they underſtood that theſe Galleons were arriv'd at *Teneriffe*. This Province exceeds in bigneſs all *Germany*, the *Netherlands*, *France* and *Italy*; there is one continu'd Plain of 200Leagues long, between this Town and *Corduba* in *Tucuman*; in theſe 200 Leagues you ſee not ſo much as one Tree, yet nothing but the beſt Paſturage in the World, full of fine Cattle, ſuch as Oxen, Cowes, Calves, *&c.* Tho' it is very cuſtomary for the Miſſionaries to exaggerate on the Advantages of the Country they are ſent to, yet having read in other Authors Accounts of the Trade between this Place and *Braſil*, and in Capt. *Dampier* of *Savannahs* about the River of *Plate* 100 Miles in Length, full of Cattle, which he ſays he has ſeen, I have given the more Credit to the Jeſuit's Account, which is very fair and inviting to Adventurers.

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Aſſumption.

The firſt River of Note that falls into that of *Paraguay* as *Rio de la Plata* is call'd above *Buenos Ayres*, is *Carcaranna*, at the Mouth of which *Sebaſtian Cabot* built the Fort *Eſpiritu Santo de Caboto*, he went 450 Miles up that River on Diſcoveries.

Afterwards, in the Year 1538, *Aſſumption*, the Metropolis of the Province of *Paraguay*, was Built, in 25 Deg. S. Lat. 240 Leagues from the Sea, for the River *Paraguay* runs 300 Leagues from its Source, receiving ſeveral other great Rivers, and carrying a Channel fit for great Ships, Before it joins with the *Parana*, 200 Leagues from the Sea, both together form the River of *Plate*, but tho' they run down the ſame Channel, yet for ſeveral Miles each preſerves its own

own natural Colour, *Parana* being a clear, and *Paraguay* a troubled Stream.

The City of St. *Faith* lies but 130 Leagues from the Sea, but is very commodious to thoſe that Travel and Trade in this Country. Much about the ſame Diſtance is another ſmall Town call'd *Corrientes*, built upon the Conflux of the *Paraguay* and *Parana*, but far inferior to the Dignity of thoſe two Rivers. On the upper part of the *Paraguay* is *Xeres* and *Villarica*, ſmall Towns built only to join *Paraguay* on that ſide to the further Provinces. The City of *Conception* is built on the Marſhes of the Red River which falls into *Parana*. Of theſe Cities and Countries I ſhall only add in the Words of my Author, ‘ No Province in *America* had ſuch a ‘ Number of Perſons of Birth and Quality to ‘ plant in it as this; yet the Nature of the Place ‘ has much leſſen'd that Nobility, as affording ‘ no Wealth to ſupport the Grandeur of thoſe ‘ Families. It is plain, no part of this New ‘ World did ſo much deceive the Expectation ‘ of the *Europeans*; For *Paraguay* is quite a ‘ Stranger to Gold, Silver and Jewels; nor do ‘ the Natives dig any Iron, wherein the Coun- ‘ try abounds; and as yet the *Spaniards*, ex- ‘ cept only the Inhabitants of *Buenos Ayres* and ‘ St. *Fe*, by reaſon of their Trade with *Peru*, ‘ know any thing of Money. So that a further Deſcription of theſe Parts wou'd be no great Entertainment to ſuch as have no other Buſineſs with them but for that pretious Commodity. There is or may be a Communication between *Buenos Ayres* and *Peru*; the *Spaniards* have gone thither from the City *Aſſumption*; but whether any new Adventurers will not think of a nearer

Santa Fe.

Cut,

Cut, is left to their Wiſdom and Election; which doubtleſs will avoid thoſe Difficulties that diſcourag'd the *Spaniards*.

Tucuman. *Tucuman* lies in the middle between *Paraguay* and *Chili*. On the Eaſt it partly borders on *Paraguay*, and partly on the River *de la Plata*: On the Weſt 'tis bounded by the *Peruvian* Mountains; on the South it borders on vaſt Plains, running as far as the Streights of *Magellan*; and on the North is ſhut in by moſt barbarous and fierce Nations. It is all within the Temperate Zone, and runs in Length 900 Miles, but varies much in Breadth. The *Indians* are a lazy ignorant People, making little uſe of Braſs or Silver, which are not wanting among them. The Chief Rivers of this vaſt Province are unnavigable, and not capable of carrying little Boats, except only at certain Places. But the Scarcity of Rivers is made amends by a multitude of Springs and Lakes. This Province was diſcover'd by one *Cæſar*, a Follower of *Sebaſtian Cabot*'s, who undertook to find out a Way from the River of *Plate* to *Peru*; and accordingly having with three Companions travell'd 2000 Leagues, he arriv'd at the City of *Cuſco* in that Empire at the time when *Pizarro* had taken the *Inca Atabaliba*. It was made a Provincial Government in 1540, and *Francis Mendoza* the Governor march'd through it to Fort *Eſpiritu Santo*, built by *Cabot*, as is before mentioned. There is nothing ſo remarkable in this Province to an *Engliſh* Reader as that *John Gomez Zarita* in the Year 1558 built a City and call'd it *London*, which is now ſtanding. This Name I ſuppoſe was given it out of Compliment to Queen *Mary* of *England*, then Wife of *Philip* after-

afterwards King of *Spain*, at that Time at *London*. The Metropolis is St. *Jago de Eſtro*, an Epiſcopal See in the mid-way between *Buenos Ayres* and *Potoſi*. St. *Michael* was the firſt Town the *Spaniards* built. In this Country there are other Towns now in the Province, as *Corduba*, on the Road from *Buenos Ayres* to *Potoſi*, and from *Santa Fe* to St. *Jago* in *Chili*, *Nueſtra Sennora de Talavera*, *Rioja*, *Salta* or *Lerma*, *Xuxui* or St. *Salvador*, and a few ſmall Garriſons. Of theſe ſomething in particular. The City of St. *Jago* conſiſts of about 500 *Spaniſh* Families, and in its Territory can muſter 80000 Bow-Men. *Salta* is the firſt Town you come at, after having paſt the Mountains of *Peru* from *Potoſi*. *N. S. de la Talavera* is 50 Leagues off *Corduba*, 100 Leagues diſtant from St. *Jago*, about which Place the *Indians* live in Caves they dig under Ground, no Roof appearing above it; for they are altogether in the Earth, and diſtant from one another, as Rabbets in a Warren: The City is ſeated in a Plain at the foot of vaſt Mountains, 360 Miles from *Buenos Ayres*.

Tho' there is Commerce carry'd on by Land from the Provinces of *Paraguay* and *Tucuman* to *Peru*, yet the Dangers and Difficulties of it are ſuch, that 'tis not ſuppos'd any Attempts of that kind will be made, if the Silver and Gold Mines can be more eaſily come at; and there is nothing capable of inciting *Europeans* hither, but the extream Plenty of Proviſions at *Buenos Ayres*, of which mention has been already made. I ſhall therefore leave theſe Countries, and proceed towards the *Magellanick* and *Terra del Fuego*.

This

Megellanica. This Territory is ſo call'd from the Streights, which take their Name from *Ferdinando Magellana* a *Portugueſe*, who diſcover'd them in the Year 1520. 'Tis alſo call'd *Patogonia*, and by the *Spaniards* is comprehended under the general Name of *Chili*. It is very little frequented by *Europeans*, excepting the Coaſts going to or coming from the *South Sea*. 'Tis a Cold Poor Country, and its high Mountains are perpetually cover'd with Snow. The Natives are ſtupid miſerable Creatures, living in Caves; and Travellers, to repreſent them more monſtrous than perhaps they are, tell us they worſhip the Devil. The *Spaniards*, *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have given various Names to the Places where they have been. The *Spaniſh* Relations of this Country and its Inhabitants are not very credible; the Men, if you'll believe them, are ten Foot high, and big in Proportion: But I take theſe Stories to be of the ſame Veracity with thoſe of the *Pigmies* in *Lapland*, who we are told are not three Foot high, and yet in bigneſs proportionable to our ſelves. Modern Voyagers have detected the Forgeries of the *Spaniards*, and write, the *Magellanicks* are no bigger than other Men. The Inland parts of *Magellanica* not being worth knowing, will not be expected to be deſcrib'd in an Account of Countries ſet forth to tempt new Adventurers, ſo we ſhall keep to the Coaſts which run along 1000 Miles from *Rio de la Plata* to the Streights Mouth; and paſſing by the Deſart Coaſts, the River *Diſguadero* and Cape *Rodondo*, the next is Cape St. *George* alias *Blanco*, as 'tis call'd by the *Spaniards* for its Whiteneſs; for when the Sun ſhines upon it in the Morning it appears white; whereas towards

Cape St. George al. Blanco.

wards Evening it appears of a quite contrary Colour.

Port Desire, so nam'd by Mr. *Cavendish*, lies in the Latitude of 47 Deg. 30 M. South. A Ship may enter it any Time of the Tide if the Wind be fair, for there is Water enough at Low Water; and at three Quarters Ebb you may see all the Dangers going in, or at Quarter Flood. From Cape St. *George* to the North of Cape *Desire*, there lies a Ledge of Rocks above Water, about a League distance from the Shoar. On the South side of the Bay stands *Peuquin*-Island, and five or six smaller Ones. In the Northern part of the Bay is Port *Desire* Harbour, which at its Entrance has a Spiral Rock, like a Steeple on the South side, about half a Mile from the Shore, and the same distance from the River, it is a very good Mark. As you ride in the Port this Rock bears S. E. and is shut up with blue Rocks. 'Tis high Water at Twelve a Clock on the Full and Change of the Moon, and at Spring-Tide it ebbs and flows about three Fathom right up and down, the Tide running exceeding strong. The Harbour's Mouth is narrow, not above a Musket-shot over. It affords but very little Wood or Water, the Land is dry and barren. However, there's Plenty of *Spanish* Sheep as large as our *English* Deer, and wild. There are also Hares, Ostridges, Ducks, Curboes, Whitebreasts and other Fowl; and such quantities of Seals, that it gives Name to an Island in this Port, together with large Muscles and Limpets. From the Island the River is navigable eight or nine Miles running away S. W. by W. a Mile or more in breadth for the space of a League,

Port Desire.

when it begins to be very Narrow, with very high ſteep rocky Cliffs, and many ſmall Illands and Rocks; the Land on both ſides Barren and Rocky. Sir *John Norborough* was here in the Year 1669, his Lieutenant and Captain *Wood* went up this River as far as they cou'd, but found no freſh Water River, nor ſaw any ſign of People. However they met with two ſmall Pools of freſh Water on the North ſide, one to the N. W. the other to N. N. E. and half a Mile from the Waterſide being a Spring. Here it was Sir *Thomas Cavendiſh*, a Man and a Boy, were wounded with Arrows by the *Patagonians*, who are the Savages of the Country. The Tide runs very ſtrong, and conſequently it muſt be a bad Port in Winter, when the Ice comes down the River, which is narrow, and a Storm blows at Weſt, which is very common, and a Tide of Ebb under Foot, beſides the Inconveniency of the Scarcity of Wood. On the South ſide, two Miles and half from the Harbour's Mouth, between the Iſland and the Main, is a commodious Oozy Creek, where a Ship may lie aſhoar very well without Danger; but in caſe you ſhou'd be forc'd by Eaſterly Winds with a Tide of Flood, ſo as you cannot bring your Ship up with your Anchor, you muſt of neceſſity run into this Creek; but take care to avoid the Rock that lies in the fair Way leading to the Creek, and is cover'd at half Tide. There is 16 Fathom Water in the Bay.

Penguin-Iſland.

I have obſerv'd, that not far from this Harbour you paſs *Penguin*-Iſlands, where Sir *John Narborough*, in the *Sweepſtakes*, loſt his Companion Capt. *Fleming*, in the *Batchelor-Pink*, in ha-

zy

ly Weather, and the latter fearing Sir *John* had miſcarry'd, return'd; while the former purſu'd his Voyage. Theſe Iſlands are a Mile and half from the Main, ſo full of *Penguins*, a Bird about the bigneſs of a Gooſe, that they knock them down with Sticks. They can't fly nor go faſt, having no Wings but Stumps, which they ſwim with, and feed out of the Sea.

In the Latitude of 48 Degrees 20 M. is a Bay call'd *Seals Bay*, from a Rocky Iſland full of Seals at the South End of it; to the North there lies alſo a ſmall Rocky Iſland, where Seals are ſo plenty, that Sir *John Narborough*'s Crew kill'd 400 for their Food. About a Mile and half up lies another Iſland full of a ſort of Fowl call'd *Shags*, very good Meat. About the ſame Diſtance, yet farther up to the South Shore ſtands another fine Iſland, three Miles in length, which they found ſo well ſtock'd with Hares, that they thence call'd it *Hare Iſland*; they ran into Holes like Rabbets. The Land aſhore is rocky, uneven and barren, and the Ground gravelly, without Wood or Water. To the Northward lies *Spicing Bay*, where are ſome Rocky Iſlands like the *Penguins*, of which Birds it may not be improper to tell you what Captain *Wood* ſays. 'They breed at the end of 'September or beginning of *October*, at which 'time you may catch as many as will victual 'a Navy Royal. Their Eggs are leſs than 'thoſe of a Gooſe; ſome of them lay one, 'others two, others three, but none more. 'Their Neſts are ready made them by Nature 'on the Rocks and Sands. When Sir *John Narborough* return'd to *Port Deſire* from *Port St. Julian* they gather'd 100000 Eggs, of which

Seals Bay.

Spicing Bay.

ſome kept good four Months. Their Fleſh is well taſted, and will keep as long very good in Salt. Some of the Seals are as big as large Horſes, and will keep good in Salt ſeveral Months. Seals have no Defence, and both they and Penguins are kill'd with a ſhort Truncheon. Upon an Iſland in the Harbour of *Port Deſire*, the *Engliſh* with Sir *John Narborough* found a Poſt erected, on which was nail'd a Sheet of Lead, and in an Hole of the Poſt was a Tin-Box with a Writing in it, ſo decay'd it cou'd not be read: On the Lead was ſtamp'd an Inſcription in *Dutch*, importing, That one *Lamaire* a Dutchman ſet out from *Horn* in a Ship nam'd the *Unity of Horn*, and a Yatch, and arriv'd here the 2d of *December* 1615, whence he departed the 10th of *January* with the *Unity* only. Captain *Wood* ſuppoſes he broke up the Yatch, becauſe they found ſome ſheathing Boards on the Iſland. He fell in with the Streights of *Magellan* the 20th of *January*, and on the 24th, with thoſe which now bears his Name. He is the ſame Perſon who firſt diſcover'd *Terra del Fuego* to be an Iſland. Sir *John* took Poſſeſſion of this Country in the Name of King *Charles* II. who with his Brother the Duke of *York* and ſeveral Noblemen and Gentlemen ſent him out to diſcover the Southern Part of *Chili*. They ſail'd from the *Downs* the 26th of *September*, and anchor'd in the Bay of *Port Deſire* the 24th of *November*; where it appears by Captain *Wood*'s Journal they ſtaid till the 25th of *March*, and then ſet ſail for *Port Julian*, where they arriv'd the 27th.

Port St. Julian.

This Port had its Name from *Magellan*, here it was he hang'd *John Carthegena* Couſin to the Biſhop

Biſhop of *Burgos*, and four Men, for Mutiny. Here alſo Sir *Francis Drake* put Mr. *Doughty* to Death for a Plot againſt him to ſeize his Ship, and return to *England*. The Iſland in this Harbour where *Doughty* was executed in *June* 1572, was call'd the *Iſle of True Juſtice*. Here Sir *Tho. Cavendiſh* himſelf had like to have been murder'd by the Natives, as were two of his Men, whoſe Graves and Bones Sir *John Narborough*'s Seamen found. *Dampier* reports, there are Plenty of Oyſters, in this Harbour. To find which obſerve theſe Directions, when you are come to the N. of *Port Deſire* the firſt high Land you ſee will be in the Latitude of 48 deg. 40 M. S. which is the Latitude of the Harbour where the High Land ends, between which and the low Land you go into the Harbour. But if you fall in with the Land to the Southward Part of the Harbour, you will find it to be low from the Harbour to the lat. of 50 deg. 20 m. the ſame being flat with Woods, and nothing but ſteep white Cliffs to the Seaward. Having made the Harbour, you may come to an Anchor before it in 7, 8, 9 or 10 Fathom Water, but at the Mouth lies a Beachy Bay, which at high Water has four Fathom, and at low only four Foot Water. Sound and buoy the Channel before you go over the Bar, keep the Rocky Point on the N. W. Side, as alſo certain white Spots on an Inland Hill, which when you find one in another, you may adventure to run in and out ; and for a ſure Mark to know you are on the Bar, there are white Cliffs that look like ſo many Iſlands about half a League from the Harbour's Mouth. Now when the middle of theſe Cliffs and a Saddle

in the Land behind them are both in one, you may be ſure you are on it. As ſoon as you are over it keep in the *Fair Way* a Mile and Half up, where you may anchor in ſix or ſeven Fathom Water. The beſt Place to moor in is between the *Iſle of True Juſtice* and the other Iſland which lies near it. The Tides in this Harbour are uncertain; for if the Wind is Southerly the *Neap* Tides will riſe as high as the Spring ones. Aſhore there is a Hill at Eaſt which is the higheſt between *Cape St. George* and the Streights of *Magellan*. This Hill my Author from his own Name call'd *Mountwood*. Here he diſcover'd a great Lake to the Northward, and advancing towards it two Miles, he met a *Patagonian*, who fled at the ſight of him to others of the Natives, and they all made off. This Lake is a Salt one, and Sir *John Narborough*'s Men fetch'd ten Tuns of Salt for their Seals and Penguins. This Salt is corn'd by the Sun in Summer-time; and the 15th of *May* they employ'd fifty Men to heap up a quantity of it, leaſt the Rain ſhou'd fall and diſſolve it in the Pond where it lay, and where they found the Water was all run off, leaving the Salt as white as Snow, very plain and even as any Flower could be, and hard. The Lake is about two *Engliſh* Miles and Half broad, ten long, and the Salt all over four Inches thick. The Seamen going three Days after to fetch ſome of the heap of Salt, it was all gone; which was ſo much the more admirable, becauſe no Rain had fallen to diſſolve it. They ſaw more of the Natives, but they wou'd not come near them, continually making a hideous Noiſe and Signs to them to depart. They have no Houſes

nor

Habitation, but wander from Place to Place to ſeek their Food, which conſiſts moſtly in Seals and Limpids, with ſome Fowl and Deer. They lie upon the Ground, have no other Apparel but Mantles made of Deer Skins; they are very hardy, of an Olive Complexion, as all *Americans* are, and paint their Faces and Bodies with many Colours. The *Engliſh* found the Baggage of two *Patagonians* behind a Buſh, being ſome little Bags of Skins containing Flints and Colours, and with it were two Dogs ty'd together. They did not keep theſe Trifles, but to encourage them to have Commerce with us, left them where they found them, with a Knife, Toys and Beads, which were faſten'd about the Dogs Necks and turn'd looſe. Theſe Savages are ingenious in heading their Arrows, which, *Dampier* tells us, they do with Flint cut or ground. 'Tis ſaid, that out of the Lake before-mention'd there runs a River into the South Sea. The Weather in Winter is of the ſame Temper as in *England*, the Land for twenty Miles round the Harbour dry, barren, rocky and gravelly, without either Water or Wood, only a few Buſhes near the Waterſide; for the farther you go from it, the more barren it is. Some of the *Engliſh* went twenty Miles up within Land, but ſaw no People nor any thing remarkable except a freſh Water River nine Miles from the Harbour running into a Salt Lake, with which this Country abounds. Here are very good Hunting, Fiſhing and Fowling, eſpecially in Froſty Weather, there being plenty of Brandgeeſe, Ducks, Widgeons, Plovers, Snipes, Partridges, Sea-Fowl, and ſeveral other ſorts, for which they had no Name. Muſcels

there is alſo Store of; on the Land Deer and Sheep, which the *Spaniards* call *Wyanaques*, twelve Hands high, watchful and ſhy; their Wool the fineſt in the World; they go in Herds 6 or 700 together, and on ſight of you make a Snort, and neigh like a Horſe. Dogs were wanted to hunt them down. Oſtridges are numerous here, and ſo ſwift that Dogs cannot take them. Hares, ſuch as at *Port Deſire*, will ſome of them weigh twenty Pounds. Here is a little Animal leſs than a Land Turtle with a jointed Shell on its Back, excellent Food; and another frolickſom one with a buſhy Tail, which will ſtand defying you, and when you approach him turns his Poſteriors, and what he does is follow'd by the moſt abominable Stink in the World. In the Winter Snow Water is found in many Places; the moſt convenient for a Boat to fetch it at is a Rock in the Harbour. The beſt Wood you can get are the little Bruſhes near the ſhore. The Summer begins here in *October*; the difference of Longitude between *London* and this Place 70 deg. which in Time is four Hours and 52 Minutes. The *Engliſh* ſet Turnip-Seed at *Port Deſire*, and it throve very well; Beans, Peaſe and Reddiſhes ran to Seed, as they found when they went thither again, which they did to take in Seals and Penguins before they proceeded to the Streights. They ſail'd thence the 14th of *October*, and continu'd their Voyage. Off of this Coaſt lies an Iſland call'd, in *Cowley*'s Voyage round the World, *Pepys Iſland*; it is not inhabited, but is a very commodious Place for Ships to water at, and take in Wood; it has a a very good Harbour, where a thouſand Sail of Ships may ſafely ride. Here

Pepys Island.

is

is great Plenty of Fowl, and 'tis thought abundance of Fiſh, the Ground being nothing but Rocks and Sands. It is in 54 deg. S. Lat. Shoals of Shrimps are ſeen in 40 deg. and make the Sea as red as Blood, lying in great Patches on the Water for many Leagues together. There are alſo innumerable quantities of Seals which riſe out of the Water and *blaff* like a Dog; with abundance of large Whales, here being more, ſays *Cowley* my Author, in theſe Southern Seas by an hundred to one, than we have to the Northward of us.

Sibbel de Wards Islands.

Sibbel de Wards Iſlands are three rocky Iſlands ſo call'd by the *Dutch* from the Man who diſcover'd them in the Year 1599. They lie in the Lat. of 51 deg. 35 M. S. Long. W. from *London* 51 deg. 37 min. On the 11th of *September* 1703. *Dampier* ſail'd from *Kingſale* and arriv'd here the 29th of *December*, *which Seaſon for Sailing to theſe Parts ſhould be well remember'd.* Theſe Iſlands are rocky and barren, without any Tree, only a few Buſhes. *Dampier* could not ſtrike Ground at the Southermoſt of them, where he anchor'd, till within two Cables length of the Shore, which he found to be foul rocky Ground. From 10 deg. S. to theſe Iſlands the Wind was between E. N. E. and N. N. E. here they ſaw great Shoals of Lobſters; the Shrimps above-mention'd naturally red, but very ſmall and hardly ſo big as Crawfiſh. Here is neither good Anchorage nor Water.

We muſt now return to the Coaſt, and ſhall follow Captain *Wood* as he purſues his Voyage from *Port Deſire* to the Streights of *Magellan*. He left that Port the 14th of *October*, and the 17th fell in with a fair white Cape in the Lat.

of

of 50 S. which Sir *John Narborough* nam'd *Beachy Head.* They ſaw alſo the Hill of St. *Ives*, which makes a flat Table Land aloft, and has other Hills near it. In 50 deg. 30 m. they diſcover'd a Cape which conſiſts of all white ſteep Cliffs. From thence to *Cape Virgin Mary* the true Compas is S. by W. about 20 Leagues. The Land all that way is low, with white Cliffs, the Sounding 28 Fathom good ſandy Ground; the Flood ſetting between the two Capes N. N. E. and the Ebb *S. S. W.* 'Tis high Water at the Full and Change of the Moon, at ten a Clock, and riſes about four Fathom. There is good Anchorage, 25 and 30 Fathom Water all along from *Cape St. George*, which was ſo nam'd by *Magellan*, and lies at the Entrance into the Streights. About four Leagues to the North are white ſteep Cliffs up the Cape, which is it ſelf the Higheſt Land; a Cables Length to the N. of it is a black ſpot in the Cliff, over which there is a Fall from the Plain, and about the Pitch of it S. W. a Beachy Point reaching a League into the Sea; ſo that when you ſail into the Streights you muſt be ſure to give the Cape a good Breadth. On the top of this Beach grow ſome ſmall Buſhes; the Land is barren, and there is no ſign of Wood. The Land on the Southſide of the Streights Mouth is all white Cliffs about the height of the Iſle of *Wight*, and eight Leagues over from *Cape St. Mary.*

Cape Virgin Mary, *and the Mouth of the Streights of* Magellan.

Being thus arriv'd at theſe famous Streights, we ſhall conclude this Chapter with this Obſervation, that by what we have already ſurvey'd of theſe Parts, it is not very likely that any *Britiſh* Colonies will ever be ſetled there, and the Notice that has been taken of them is only

to

to inform and assist such as shall make further Voyages, and may stop here before they pass either the Streights of *Magellan*, or those of *Le-maire*, to enter the South Sea.

CHAP. III.

Of *the Streights of* Magellan.

Their Discovery.

WE have in the foregoing Pages made mention of the Discovery of these Streights by *Ferdinand Magellanes:* The next that past them was Sir *Francis Drake*, in the Year 1577. which so allarm'd the *Spaniards*, that the Viceroy of *Peru* sent *Don Pedro Sarmiento* with two Ships from *Lima*, to try if he cou'd meet *Drake*, if not, to take a View of the Streights, and where they cou'd be best fortify'd. *Sarmiento* was Nine Months in his Voyage from *Lima* to this Place, and having made his Observations, sail'd to *Spain* to make his Report to the King, who believing the narrow Passages of these Streights might be so fortify'd as to defend them against all Nations, sent a Fleet of 28 Ships with 3500 Men, and 500 old Soldiers, with all Necessaries for a Settlement. Which Fleet setting out late in the Year, met with so many Disasters, that only *Sarmiento* with 400 Men and 30 Women landed at *Point Possession*, nine Leagues from Cape St. *Mary*, from which it lies by Compass West. Here he built a Fort, and call'd it, *Nombre de Jesue*. From thence he went to *Port Famine* by Land, and built also a Tower or Citadel, which from *Philip* II. he call'd

A Settlement there call'd *Cuidad del Rey Philippe*, King *Philip*'s City. However, he did not like his Settlement ſo well, but that, taking 25 Seamen with him, he departed at the approach of Winter for *Spain*. In his Return he was taken by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and carry'd to *England*; and all the *Spaniards* whom he left behind were ſtarv'd to Death; which might very well give the Place the Name of *Port Famine*.

Several have paſt the Streights ſince the Diſcovery of *Magellan*; as *Garcia de Loyola*, in the Year 1525. *De Alcara* in 1534. the Biſhop of *Placentia* fitted out two Ships which did the ſame in 1529. and ſail'd to *Arica* in the South Sea. Sir *Francis Drake* in 1577. Sir *Tho. Cavendiſh* in 1586. Sir *Richard Hawkins* in 1593. a Ship of *Briſtol* belonging to *John Chidley*, Eſq; in 1589. *Noort* in 1598. *Schouten* in 1615. *Brouwer* in 1643. who is ſuppos'd to paſs by the ſame Way as *Sharp* did, of which more hereafter; and ſuch others whom 'twill be needleſs to name, being Men of leſs Note, as *Eaton*, *Swan*, *&c.* I ſhall keep to *Wood*'s Journal, he being with Sir *John Narborough*, as has been ſaid, and his Account in many Places corrects that publiſh'd from Sir *John*'s Memoirs, of which alſo I make uſe upon Occaſion.

The firſt Narrow. They ran through the firſt Narrow of the Streight the 25th of *October*, 1670. The Country about the River *Gallegos* is Graſs-Land, having no Timber, and little freſh Water. There is Anchoring all about the Streight's Mouth from Cape *Virgin Mary* till you come into the Narrow, but not much Tide. In the Narrow it runs higher than it does in the Hope. The Flood Tide ſets into the Streights, and the Ebb

out.

out. Six Hours Flood, and Two Ebb: It riſes and falls near Four Fathom: 'Tis High Water at Eleven a Clock at the Change of the Moon. On the Shoar between the Cape and *Point Poſſeſſion* are Sand Hills, Cliffs, *&c.* To the Weſtward of *Point Poſſeſſion* there is a Sandy Bay, into which you muſt have a great care how you enter, for 'tis ſhoal Water; from whence five Leagues W.S.W. lies the firſt Entrance of this Narrow two Miles and half over. From the Eaſt Point of this Entrance there are two Shoal Banks, one to the North, the other to the South; the beſt lying fartheſt out, and is a Rocky Ridge only. If it happens that the Wind takes you ſhort, you may Anchor in the *Fair Way* between *Point Poſſeſſion* and the *Narrow*. The Land on both ſides is pretty high, with white Cliffs; a Sandy Shoar with Pebble Stones at Low Water, ſo ſhoal'd off a Boat cannot land. On the North ſide, within a quarter of a Mile of the Weſt Point, lie three Anchors on the Sand, ſuppos'd to be ſome *Spaniſh* Wreck. This Place for the ſpace of five or ſix Miles is full of *Rats*, that have Holes in the Earth like Coney-Burroughs, and are ſuppos'd to feed upon Limpetts. From hence runs out a Ledge of Rocks half a Mile long, which may be ſeen by the Weeds, and where-ever you ſee them you may infallibly conclude there are Shoal Water and Rocks. When you have paſt the firſt Narrow, if you think you cannot reach that Iſland which goes by the Name of *Queen Elizabeth*, before Night, do not come to an Anchor here, unleſs the Weather be very fair, but ſail back and anchor between the Point and the Narrow; for the Place being ſubject to Storms S. W. and by W. if one ſhou'd ariſe you will

will have very little ſhelter; and in caſe your Ground-Tacks fail you in the Night, you muſt immediately drive aſhoar: For after you have got about two Leagues into the Broad Place between the two Narrows, you can hardly diſcern the Point of the ſecond, it being low Land; and if the Weather be Hazy in the Day Time 'tis impoſſible to hit it by courſe much leſs in the Night.

The North Shoar being to the Highlands, two Leagues Weſt from the firſt Narrow, it continues ſo till you come ro the Entrance of the ſecond Narrow, where 'tis low again. This Point is call'd Cape *Gregory*, under its Eaſt End lies a Road for Weſt Winds, and you may Anchor in ſeven or eight Fathom good Ground. As for the South Shoar from the firſt Narrow to the ſecond, 'tis indifferent high Land, and appears to be rugged and uneven. This ſide is called *Terra del Fuego*, or the Land of Fire, not from Volcanoes, as ſome have imagin'd, but from the many Fires ſeen there, made by the Inhabitants; and Capt. *Wood* ſaw ſeveral, *which*, in his own Words, *is a manifeſt Sign of many People.*

The Second Narrow.

Thus much for the Paſſage of the firſt Narrow; we come now to the ſecond, which *Wood* went through on the very ſame Day as he did the other, in the Evening. At the Eaſt End 'tis five Miles broad, at the Weſt leſs: The Courſe there is by Compaſs S.W. by S. but the Courſe is Weſt 17 Deg. 'Tis 3 Leagues long, and 28 from Cape *Virgin Mary*. Towards the End of it are three Iſlands N. W. by Compaſs, at about four Leagues Diſtance. Sir *Francis Drake* call'd one of them Queen *Elizabeth*'s Iſland, the other

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From the Point of this ſecond Narrow to the W. End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Iſland is ſeven Leagues. You may anchor on the N. ſide between the two Places from ſix to twenty Fathom Water. You need not go farther up than to bring the Eaſt Point of the Iſland S. by E. from you, but keep in the *Fair Way*, between it and the N. ſide, and you will have eight or nine Fathom good Ground. When the E. End of the Iſland bears S. S. W. you will have the Channel that runs between the Iſlands up with an indifferent ſtrong Tide and deep Water; but if you ride with the Point of the Iſland S. and S. by E. there runs but little Tide. 'Tis a moſt convenient Place to lye in for Winds, if you are going through the Streights into the South Seas; for if the Wind be from the E. to the W. Northward, you may lead it away between the Iſlands. 'Tis an excellent Place for Ships to ride in with reſpect to any Winds, for 'tis full Sea in this Road at the Full and Change. At Nine a Clock the Flood ſets Weſtward under the N. Shore, though between the Iſlands the Flood ſets Southerly. On the North Shore there are two little Harbours, one of which ſtands near two Leagues from the Narrow, and the other Three and a Half. In the Eaſtermoſt are abun-

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abundance of long-leg'd Crabs, good Proviſion in Caſes of Neceſſity. This Port Captain *Wood* calls *Crab Harbour*, and the other, which is the beſt of the two, *Port Vaughan*. The Fires made by the Inhabitants might probably give occaſion to that Story in the Relation of Sir *Francis Drake*'s Paſſage, that he met with a Burning Iſland flaming without Intermiſſion, which is as much a Fiction as that the Natives are Gyants. There is a fine ſandy Cove on the South-ſide, near which is a Pond ſtor'd with Fiſh like Mullets.

Queen Eliza-beth's *Iſland.*

Queen *Elizabeth*'s Iſland is ſix Leagues long and three broad, indifferent high Land; particularly at the E. Point, which is high and ſteep, from whence runs a great Ripling, that is nothing but the ſetting of the Tide, for there's Water enough. You may ſail round it with a ſmall Veſſel, but the Channel at the Weſt End is narrow and rocky, and in ſome Places only three Fathom deep. There is neither Wood nor Freſh Water. The Soil produces good Graſs, and ſeveral ſorts of Berries. Here Sir *John Narborough* fell in with ſome of the Natives, to whom he gave Beads and Knives in truck for Bows, Arrows, and Winnacoe Skins, which is all they have for Cloathing. They have no Minerals of any kind; their Women wear Bracelets made of ſmall Shells about their Necks, which they ſtring on the Sinews of ſome Beaſt. Theſe *Indians* are of mean Stature; ſo that the *Patagonian* Giants, their Neighbours, muſt be look'd upon as a Romance. There were about Thirty of them, Men and Women, in Company.

There are Whitebreasts and Penguins at St. *George* and St. *Bartholomew*, both so nam'd by Sir *Francis Drake*. These Birds are good Meat, but in far greater abundance on the other Islands and larger and better than at *Port Desire*. Keep to the middle of the N. Point if you go ashore; for from that of the E. and W. runs a strong Tide, which makes a great Ripling Sea, dangerous for small Boats: Carry with you long Boat-hooks to pull the Penguins out of their Holes, where they will Earth like Rabbets. Here's neither Wood nor Fresh Water. The Land from the South-side of the second Narrow, to the Southward of the Isles is high, and by the Fires that were seen, it appear'd to be well Peopl'd. The Shore is sandy, and shoals off within the Narrow. On the S. side is a little Cove, where at high Water Seamen have caught 700 Fish like Mullets at one haul of their Sean. The Land on the N. side from the same Narrow to the Head of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Island is low, and seems, when you are ashore, to be pleasant enough. It produces Plenty of Sheep and Ostridges, as indeed you have them all along the Coast from *Cape Virgin Mary* on the N. side; but at the S. none are to be seen. On the North-side at the South-end of a great deep Bay athwart Queen *Elizabeth*'s Island, is a Harbour fit for small Vessels, the Entrance of which is not above a Bow-shot over. 'Tis about seven Miles long. There are abundance of Geese and Ducks, Heathberries, Hubbs and Blackberries very well tasted. If you are bound thro' into the South Sea, be sure when you anchor from this Place to keep in the *Fair Way* between Queen *Elizabeth*'s Island and St. *Bartholomew*,

where you will have no leſs than thirty Fathom Water, and continue the ſame diſtance till you come to the S. End of the firſt Iſland. As for that of St. *George*, remember there lies a Bank about a Mile long, on which there is three or four Fathom Water, and in ſome Places leſs; but it may be ſeen a great way off by the Weeds, which only in ſome Coves at the Weſt End of the Streights you will ſee in 11 or 12 Fathom. The 30th of *October*, as my Author writes, they weigh'd and ſtood to the Southward when they found the Hills to be of a good height, but ſtanding low to the Waterſide, and full of great Buſhes; though the tops were cover'd with Snow. The Wood is pretty good but not tall, growing like Elms, Elder and Bays. They anchor'd in 11 Fathom Water greiſly Sand in a Bay wherein were two Rivulets of Freſh Water, into which you may row your Boat and fill your Cask, as you may alſo take in Plenty of Wood, both being eaſie to come at. There are none to be met with from *Cape Virgin Mary* to this Place, where the Streights are about five Leagues over. Two Leagues and half to the Southward is a ſmall ſandy Bay, at the N. E. End of which lye Rocks and ſhoal Water about two Cables length off. Here our Voyayers diſcover'd two *Indian* Canoes, and ſpoke with the *Indians* aſhore, who ſeem'd to be very quiet, and became ſuddenly familiar with them. Both the Men and Women were much pleas'd to have Beads and red Ribbands ty'd about their Arms and Necks. They gave them ſeveral other things all red, Linnen or Wollen, that Colour being moſt in Eſteem with them. Their Truck were Bows and Skin Coats.

Four

Four Leagues and Half N. of Freſh Water Bay is a ſandy Bay, good Anchorage in 12 Fathom Water. To this Bay, from the Nature of it, was given the Name of *Sandy*. There are ſeveral other ſmall Bays in the Courſe of ſailing from Queen *Elizabeth*'s Iſland to *Port Famine*. The Land is high, whence proceed ſudden and ſtrong E. Flaws of Wind; therefore keep the Weſt Shore on board, for the Eaſt is generally a Lee Shore and deep Water; ſo that you have no good Anchorage, but have it all along on the other, and may ſail within a Mile or two of the Shore, till within two Leagues of *Port Famine*. But then there lies a rocky Place about a Mile from the Shore, whoſe Point when you have paſs'd you may look in again, and know *Port Famine*, coming from the Northward by a great Tree which ſtands by it ſelf on the N. Point, you will alſo in your Courſe ſee a great Opening on the Eaſt-ſide, and to the South all the Land ſhut up, and no Opening to be ſeen; wherefore have a Care you do not put in there.

Port Famine is a fine Port, you may ride in eight or nine Fathom Water a good Birth from the Shore; and a S. E. Wind is the worſt that can blow there. It flows ten Fathom, and is high Water about 12 at full Moon or Change. Our Countryman *Cavendiſh* gave it its Name on Account of the *Spaniards*, who, as has been ſaid, periſh'd here by Famine. Tho' had they been induſtrious, they needed not have ſtarv'd, there being Plenty of Fiſh and Fowl. The Fiſh like Mullets, good Food, ſplit, pickle and dry them and they'll keep good ſix Months. Smelts ſome 21 Inches long and eight round are caught here, Port Famine.

and in great abundance. The Streights are ſix Leagues over, and 'twas a very ſtupid Project of the *Spaniards* to build a Citadel to keep out the *Engliſh* at ſuch a Place. *Cavendiſh* burnt the Houſes they left, and dug up four great Guns. The River call'd by Sir *John Narborough*, *Sedgars*, is in the S. Part of the Bay ſtor'd with Brandgeeſe, Pied Ducks, and Drift Wood, and other ſorts fit for ſmall Maſts and Yards for ſmall Ships. The *Engliſh* went up nine Miles in it, and two within Land, but ſaw no Inhabitants: However they found beaten Paths, and the *Indians* they had ſeen before came hither to them, one of them venturing aboard Sir *John*'s Ship; but he could not perceive any the leaſt ſign of Minerals. The Hills hereabouts are very high, and cover'd with Snow; but the Land towards the Coaſt, lower and full of good Timber-Trees. Over againſt it is a Streight call'd *Monmouth* Streight, or St. *Sebaſtian*'s Inlet, and next to it on the ſame Shore the Bay of *Parrots*.

Point ſhut up.

There being mention made of Land ſhut up, where is the Point ſo call'd, it will be convenient to add this farther about it. The Land on both ſides is ſo high and ſteep, as if the Northſide ſeem'd to joyn to the South, and you are ſo far from diſcerning which way the Paſſage goes, that he that knows it not would think there was none at all. But as you ſail on you ſee it even to the Weſtward about *Cape Froward*, which is the Southermoſt Land of the great Continent of *America*, ſo call'd becauſe 'tis high, ſteep and rocky, ſubject conſequently to Flaws, which makes it neceſſary to ſteer S. W. and by W. three Leagues. Here the Streights

Cape Froward.

are

are 9 Miles over, and round away to the Weſtward ſtill. A little to the Weſtward of *Cape Holland* is a ſandy Bay where you may ride in twenty Fathom Water a good Birth from the Shore. Theſe Voyagers ſteer'd away N. W. to get the Northſhoar aboard, for on the Southſide are ſmall Iſlands and craggy Rocks, with ſeveral Coves. On this ſide they ſaw a Fire. To the Eaſtward of *Cape Gallant* is a ſandy Bay which they call'd *Forteſcue Cape*, where you may ride in eight, nine or ten Fathom, four or five Cable's Length from the Shore; and Sir *John* gave the Name of *Port Gallant* to a fair ſandy Cave within it, where are two Rivulets of freſh Water and Plenty of Wood. The Land trends low to the Waterſide to the Eaſtward of the Port, where the Water flows ten Foot, and 'tis high Water about ten a Clock at the Full Moon, There is a Bay of about two Miles long (wherein there is a little Iſland and ſome Rocks) call'd *Cordes Bay*. To the Weſtward the Land is high and the Tops cover'd with Snow. The Streights are four Leagues over, having two or three Iſlands in the mid-way, S. and W. one from another. Two of them are pretty large and full of Timber, about which lye ſeveral other ſmall rocky Iſlands ſhort of *Cape Gallant*, where the Streights round to the N. W. and are as it were ſhut up. *Elizabeth Bay* is thence on the North Shore at the beginning of the N. W. Beach. Here too there ſeems to be no Paſſage, but yet the Streights are three Leagues over. Two Leagues to the Weſtward is a freſh Water River to the N. ſide, call'd *Batchelors River*. It runs eight or nine Miles up into the Country, and is a Bow-ſhot over; there's eight

or ten Fathom Water on each ſide. The tops of the Hills aſhore were cover'd with Snow, the Trees ſmall, and Graſs ruſty. Our Voyagers came next athwart St. *Jeroms Channel*, and two Hours after off *Cape Quade*, thence, finding no Anchorage, they ſteer'd Weſtward and came athwart a Point of Land on the S. ſide, which was more out than the other Land to the North bears. Sir *John* call'd it *Cape Munday*; 'tis about thirteen Leagues from *Cape Quade*. The Streights are here but four Leagues broad, and there were obſerv'd to be 16 or 17 deg. Variation. The Land is all high craggy Rocks on both ſides, from *Cape Froward* to *Cape Diſado*, but there are many good anchoring Places between them, and many Harbours, Rivers and Sounds on the South, running a great way into the Land, between *Cape Quade* and *Cape Diſado*. Almoſt directly oppoſite to St. *Jerom*'s *Channel* is *Port Nativity* on the Southern Shore; then *Port Venolle* over againſt *Cape Quade*, and then *Port St. Martin* on the ſame Shore; on which ſide is the Streight of St. *Iſidore*, diſcover'd by *Pedro Sarmiento*; and there's another almoſt over againſt the Bay of *Cordes*, call'd by the Natives the Streight of *Jelouchete*. On the North Shore and between *Cape Quade* and *Cape Victory* are *Cape Fourchu*, *Port St. Francis* and *Port Baſſin*, but *Wood* writes, that 'tis beſt to keep along the South Shore. From *Cape Munday* to the South Seas they kept their Courſe within two Leagues of the Shore, which is much the boldeſt; for on the North, at the Entrance of the South Seas it is all Iſlands, and he ſays he knew not which was the Cape they call that of *Victory*: For it makes high like rocky Lands. On the 14th of

Cape Munday.

of *November* they diſcover'd *Cape Diſado* in the South Seas, 18 Leagues diſtant from *Cape Munday*, and 31 from *Cape Quade*. The Courſe from *Cape Munday* was W; and *Cape Diſado*, W. S. W. from you, makes much like the Needles going into the Iſle of *Wight*, but higher, and not of that Colour. As you come from the Eaſtward, ſailing along Weſtward, within two or three Leagues of the S. Shore, you will open two ſmall Rocks, but when the Cape bears S. W. you open the Land to the Southward of the Cape. Sir *John* was forc'd to put into the Streights again the next Day, and fell in with a ſmall Bay, where was good Anchorage. Not far from the Entrance, at the Weſt End of it, lie five or ſix ſmall rocky Iſlands, not viſible till you are within a Mile of them, and then they ſeem to be joyn'd to the Main. This he call'd *Tueſday Bay*. There's a ſmall Cove at the W. End a good Birth from the Iſlands, where no Winds can hurt you; they met with Plenty of Wood and Water, as alſo wild Geeſe, Ducks, and other wild Fowl, as there are all the Streights over. Seven Leagues diſtance N. N. W. from *Diſado* lie four Iſlands call'd the *Evangeliſts*.

Thus we have accompany'd our Voyagers through theſe difficult Streights, which they were twenty Days paſſing. They might have paſt them much ſooner, but as they went upon Diſcoveries they did not make the beſt of their way. They were longer paſſing them when they came back, from the 6th of *January* to the 14th of *February*, and for the ſame Reaſon. The Streights are 110 Leagues in length, the breadth very irregular, but no where above ſix Leagues. The Weſt Entrance is 53 deg. of S. Lat. the Eaſt

52 deg. 20 m. ſo that the Latitude differs very little from our own, and the Reaſon if its being ſo much more cold there than with us, muſt be occaſion'd by the Mountains on the North Shore, to which the *Andes* ſtretch. I have been the more particular in the deſcribing this Paſſage becauſe my Memoirs were ſo; and it is of great Importance. As our Adventurers proceed in their Settlements no doubt it will be more familiar to us; but now 'tis one of thoſe Parts of the World, of which very little is known, and every thing muſt be welcome to the Curious. Whether the *Engliſh* will ever think it worth their while to make themſelves Maſters of this Paſſage, or will neglect it, Time muſt produce; we ſee the *Spaniards* fail'd in their Undertaking thro' the natural Lazineſs of thoſe People, which I hope will not be our Fault; tho' I muſt confeſs we ſeem ſo angry at the Induſtry of others, that we ought not to boaſt much of our own.

CHAP. IV.

Of Terra del Fuego, *of* Chili, *and the Coaſt and Iſlands of the* South Sea, *within the Company's Bounds, as far as the Iſland of* John Fernando.

Lemaire's Streights.

ALL Voyagers ſpeak ſo little of *Terra del Fuego*, that we muſt follow their Example. It lies in 53 deg. and was not known to be an Iſland till *Lemaire* before-mention'd diſcover'd it, and the Paſſage that goes by the Name of

of his Streights, near which there are great Riplings of Water. The Land on the South-ſide he nam'd *States-Land*, and 'twas taken for part of the Continent till the Year 1681, when Captain *Bartholomew Sharp* coming out of the South Seas found it to be an Iſland, and gave it the Name of *Albemarle*. *Lemaire*'s Streights are but 10 or 12 Leagues in length and breadth. The Land on both ſides is high, a ſtrong Tide ſets out of the Streights to the Northward it makes ſuch a ſhort cock'ling Sea, as if it were in a *Race* or Place where two Tides meet. *It ran*, ſays Dampier, *every way, ſometimes breaking in over our Waſt, ſometimes over our Poop, ſometimes over our Bow; and the Ship toſt like an Egg-ſhell; ſo that I never felt ſuch uncertain Jerks.* There are ſeveral Capes between the Streights Mouth and *States Iſland*, as Queen *Catharine*'s Cape. From thence you ſail to *Sebaſtians Inlet*, thence to *Cape de Penas*, thence to *Cape St. Agnes*, and thence to *Cape St. Vincent*, whence *Lemaire*'s *Streight* is ſometimes call'd alſo the *Streight of St. Vincent*. Between the Iſles of *Sibbel de Wardes* and *States Iſland* is an Iſland diſcover'd by Monſieur *de Beaucheſne* in the Year 1701; and farther off is a Sound and Iſland which go by the Name of *Falkland*. It lies in 54 deg. 52 m. at the Eaſt End of it are three ſmall Iſlands, or rather Rocks, pretty high, and white with the Dung of Fowls. *Brouwer* diſcover'd the Streights that go by his Name in the Year 1643. They have the ſame Advantages as thoſe of *Lemaire*. The Country on the S. ſide is wholly unknown.

To the S. E. of *Brouwer*'s *Streight* is that of *la Roche*, form'd by an Iſland and Land which may very juſtly be term'd *Incognita*. 'Twas diſcover'd

ver'd in the Year 1675, and muſt be an Iſland, if Captain *Sharp* in his Return from the South Seas found out a Paſſage to the S. E. of it as *de l'Iſle* marks in his Chart publiſh'd for the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*.

I have already obſerv'd that the Iſle *Terra del Fuego* is not ſo nam'd on account of any *Volcanoes* there. The *Spaniards* who were the firſt Diſcoverers call'd it ſo, becauſe as they paſt by it they ſaw a great many Fires, made, as 'tis ſuppos'd, by the Inhabitants, and *Dampier* writes, *I have heard that there have been Smokes and Fires on* Terra del Fuego, *not on the tops of the Hills, but in Plains and Valleys, ſeen by thoſe who have ſail'd thro' the Streights of* Magellan. Yet I don't find that theſe Inhabitants have been brought to any ſort of Commerce with *Europeans*, or indeed are known to them but imperfectly; ſome writing they are of Gygantick, others of mean Stature; in which, what has been related out of Captain *Wood*'s Journal, gives us moſt Light.

There are ſeveral Iſlands on the Coaſt between *Lemaire*'s *Streights* and *Cape Horn*, which is the Southermoſt Land of *Terra del Fuego*, and conſequently of all South *America*. Five Leagues to the Eaſtward of this Iſland are four other Iſlands, ſmall ones.

At this Cape, Captain *Comley* writes, there roſe a Storm on the 14 of *February* 1684, which drove the Ship he was in into the Latitude of 60 deg. 30 m. South, which is farther South than ever any Ship had ſail'd ſince *Drake*'s, and ſo extreme cold, that, he ſays, each Man was forc'd to drink three Quarts of Brandy a Day to keep him warm. This Voyager was with

Captain

Capt. *Dampier* in the South Seas, in the Voyage he treats of *Vol.* I. *Chap.* IV. and I take notice of ſuch things only as *Dampier* has omitted.

To the Southward of the Cape is a little Iſland which goes by the Name of *Diego Ramires.* And more to the Weſtward is Sir *Fran. Drake*'s Port, ſo call'd, I ſuppoſe, from his putting in there, paſſing by the Streight of *Jelouchete*, and St. *Iſidores* Channel or Inlet, you come to *Port Happy* and *Port Engliſh*, on an Iſland form'd by the Inlet of St. *Iſidore*. The Iſlands at the Mouth of the Streights are nam'd the *Apoſtles*, and others near *Cape Victory*, the *Evangeliſts* before-mention'd, off of which Cape and ſome Leagues at Sea are three Iſlands call'd *Lobos*. But of all theſe Iſles ſo little is either ſaid or known, that the naming them is not very material.

There is nothing remarkable on this Shore of *Terra del Fuego*, which is very little known to Voyagers, who rarely make any mention of it, ſailing directly into the South Seas; ſo I ſhall only obſerve, that paſſing by *Cape Diſado*, the Weſtermoſt Cape of this Iſle, of which we ſpoke in the laſt Chapter, we come to the Coaſt of *Chili*, which is that part of the Continent of South *America* that moſt tempts the *Europeans* to try their Fortunes there, and is on many Accounts the propereſt Place for Settlements. I pretend not to give Directions to the Concern'd in the new Deſign; they will have been ſhort in it if they have not inform'd themſelves of all I have treated of before, and then they will be ſatisfy'd the Countries aſſign'd them from the River *Aranoca* to *Chili* can only be ſerviceable to their Projects on the W. ſide, by Harbours, Proviſions, and Refreſhments. And

of

of theſe we have had as yet no great Reaſon to boaſt much. We are now coming into a more inviting Province, abounding in Wealth and all Neceſſaries and Conveniences of Life, and to Places better known, and more worthy Deſcription; on which therefore I ſhall enlarge, and begin with the Country that ſeems to deſerve and require our Attention moſt, and that is,

Chili. A Kingdom which joyns to *Peru*, and running along on the ſame Coaſt, lyes between the South Sea and the *Andes*, a continual Ridge of Mountains parallel to it, from 28 to almoſt 44 deg. of S. Lat. which Mountains are about 30 Leagues in Breadth, and ſometimes leſs. The firſt who invaded this Kingdom was *James Almagro* with 400 *Spaniards*, and the Son of the *Inca* of *Peru* that was ſlain, follow'd by a Crowd of *Indians*. This was in the Year 1536, and the Enterprize did not ſucceed; for *Almagro* having ſcarce diſcover'd the Vale of *Coquimbo*, return'd to his Government in *Peru*, and left the Conqueſt of *Chili* to *Peter de Baldivia*, who ſubdu'd it, and planted ſeveral Colonies.

I ſhall not in this Place ſpeak of the Cities he built, but refer the Reader to what will be ſaid of them and others, as I take 'em in courſe, proceeding from South to North, from the Streights to *Mexico*, in which we ſhall begin with *Wood*'s Journal in *Narborough*'s Expedition.

N. Sennora *del* Sacora. They left the Streights the 19th of *November*, 1670. and the 25th ſaw the Iſland call'd *Neſtra Sennora del Sacora*, where they anchor'd in a ſandy Bay on the Eaſt ſide of it; and found plenty of Fowl, Wood, and Freſh Water; but nothing elſe fit for the Suſtenance of Men. They ſaw an Opening to the N. W. which they ſuppos'd

pos'd to be St. *Domingo*, and ſtanding over to ſee it, beheld ſeveral of them appearing like Harbours or Sounds, but entring one of them it prov'd an Iſland; to the Weſtward of which they ſay an Opening, with Rocks in the Mid-way between that and the Main, with ſhoal Water from ſide to ſide. They had here only four Fathom Water, but a great Sea. However, there are ſome ſmall ſandy Bays in this Place, were you may ride with a North-weſt Wind; but there is no getting out with a South-weſt Wind. They arriv'd at *Caſtro* in a Day's ſail from hence, and endeavouring to go aſhoar, there went ſo much Sea at that time it cou'd not be done.

This Account being very conciſe, muſt be enlarg'd from other Authors. To the Northward of Cape *Victory* are 80 Iſles, diſcover'd by *Pedro Sarmiento*, and nam'd by the *Engliſh*, the Duke of *York*'s Iſlands. Next you come to the Iſlands of St. *Croſs* and the *Trinity*; and then make Cape *Corzo*. Here are ſeveral Rivers and Bays, the River of *Campana*, the River of *Gyants*, the River of St. *Guillan*, which has a Port of that Name. In an Inlet form'd by a pretty large Iſland call'd *Madre de Dios*, Eaſtward of the Duke of *York*'s Iſlands, before you arrive at our *Lady Bay*, or *Nueſtra Sennora*, you paſs by the River of the *Apoſtles*, and beyond that Bay is another call'd the *Martyrs*: But none of theſe Rivers are of any Conſideration. Off the Shore are two Iſlands, St. *Barbará* and St. *Catalina*; all theſe Iſles are as inconſiderable as the Rivers. To the Weſtward is the Cape of St. *Andrew* or the Three Mountains, then *Port St. Steven*, the Iſles of *Succour* and *de los Chonos*, or *Narborough*'s Iſlands,

Iſlands, the Iſle *del Guafo*, and then the River and Port of St. *Domingo*, where, *Wood* writes, they intended to put in. The *Andes* run along Eaſtward of theſe Rivers and this Coaſt, and on the Mountains above the River of *Sinſindo* is a Volcano. *No Mans Iſle* lies off the Mouth of this River, and to the Weſt of it are the Iſles of *Chiloe*, which deſerve to be ſpoken of particularly. There are about 40 of them in number, and they take their Name from *Chiloe* the Chief, 50 Leagues in Length and 7 in Breadth, in the Shape of an Arm bow'd, contrary to what ſome Geographers repreſent, who make it ſquare. The South Part of it is divided from the Continent by a very narrow Sea, and the Continent makes a Bay. All the Country is uneven, mountainous, woody and marſhy, ſubject to extraordinary Cold, lying all beyond 43 deg. S. Lat. The Summer Seaſon is interrupted by ſuch cold Storms, that it is ſcarce to be diſtinguiſh'd from Winter. The froſty Winds and little Warmth in Autumn hinder the Fruit from ripening. If you turn up the Earth a ſpan deep you come to a red Sand, ſo dry, that it deſtroys any Seed, and yet the Woods produce ſuch tall Trees that ſeveral lengths of Board are cut out of them. This Unfruitfulneſs of the Air and Land makes them think they have a good Crop, when they have five for one of an inſipid ſort of Root. On the N. End of this Iſland ſome *Spaniards* that fled from the *Indians* on the Continent built the Town of *Caſtro*, which in the Year 1600, when it was juſt built, was deſtroy'd by the *Engliſh*, ſo that ſcarce 30 Inhabitants were left.

Chiloe Islands.

F. Techo.

F. Alf. d'Ovalle.

In

In another of the neighbouring Iſlands there was a Fort erected, kept by a Garriſon of 80 *Spaniards*, who being in want of all things, are very burthenſom to the Natives; moſt of the People live upon what the Sea caſts aſhore, and therefore before the *Spaniards* came, only the Coaſt was inhabited, but now, for fear of Oppreſſion, *The Iſlanders*, ſays the Jeſuit, *betake themſelves to the Inland, and hide themſelves in the inacceſſible Mountains, living in Miſery rather than loſe their Liberty.* They wear about their Waiſt a ſort of Net-Work made of Shells, all the reſt of their Bodies being naked. There were 15000 Families in *Chiloe* when the Iſland was firſt diſcover'd; one only Ship ſails thither in a Year, ſent by the Governor of *Chili* to ſupply the *Spaniards*, all the reſt of the Year they ſee none. In theſe Iſlands they uſe Boats made of three Boards ſew'd together with a thick Cord, and caulk'd with the Bark of Trees ſteep'd in Water; 'tis very dangerous going in them. But the greateſt Danger to the *Spaniards* is from the Revolted *Chilians*, who live all along that Coaſt oppoſite to the Iſland. We ſhall hereafter meet with other Proofs of the Independency of thoſe *Indians* on the *Spaniards*. *This*, ſays my Author, *is not only the fartheſt Part ſubdu'd, but the miſerableſt of all that New World.* The Islands about *Chiloe* are at a ſmall diſtance from one another, diſcovering the high tops of their Woods. The Sight is pleaſant, did not the ſudden Storms riſing there diſturb this Satisfaction; for it is always dangerous to ſail on the *Archipelagus* of *Chiloe*, amidſt all theſe Islands, which are not well peopled; and the Reaſon the Natives give for it is, that they are ſtoln away by Pirates, carry'd to the

the Continent, and ſold for Slaves, which is in ſome manner confirm'd by Sir *John Narborough*, who writes, that at *Baldivia* the *Spaniards* ſend away the *Indians* to *Lima*, and make perpetual Slaves of them; but then he gives another Account of the Island, that it is a fine Isle, and near the main grows good Wheat on it. The Island of *Chiloe* ſupplies *Coquimbo*, *Guaſco* and other Parts of *Chili* with Timber. The oppoſite Shore has ſeveral Rivers, ſuch as they be, as thoſe of *Coronados*, *Balena*, which gives Name to a Cape, *Chico*, between which and *Balena* is the Isle of *Ancund*, one of the 40 above-nam'd, and the biggeſt next to *Chiloe*. On the *Andes* above *Chico*, is the Volcano of *Quechucabi*. At the W. End of *Chiloe* is a Haven ſometimes call'd the *Engliſh Port*, ſometimes *Brouwers Haven*. On the Coaſt ſtands the Town of St. *Michael de Calbuca*, next to which is a Port call'd *Carelmapo*, the Streight of *Oſorno*, which takes its Name from a Town ſeated on a Lake and River not far from the Sea, into which runs hereabouts a ſmall River call'd *Bueno*, and to the E. of it is *Port Laco*, both ſcarce worth naming. But Peoples Curioſity will extend ſo far, where 'tis likely their Intereſt will be concern'd, that we are unwilling to omit any thing which may ſatisfie it.

Brouwer's *Voyage.*

When *Brouwer* was in theſe Seas he landed on *Chiloe*, and took *Caſtro*, which is in the *Dutch* Voyage call'd a City. The Author writes that it lies on a Hill, and has fine Buildings; the Land about it very fertile, abounding with Fruit-Trees bearing Fruit of an excellent Taſte, and having fine Springs of Water; the Sea flows here 14 Foot. *Brouwer* burnt

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a Ship and ſome Houſes, took three *Spaniards* Priſoners, and was inform'd that there was much Gold at *Oſorno* and *Baldivia*, and by an old Lady who had liv'd long in thoſe Parts, that forty Years before, the *Indians* took up Arms, and did a great deal of Miſchief to the *Spaniards*, which confirms what will be ſaid on that Subject out of other Authors. *Brouwer* dug a Cheſt full of Silver out of the Ground, and a Braſs Cannon.

Oſorno.

Oſorno is a ſmall City inhabited by *Spaniards*, who trade there with the *Indians* for Gold. 'Tis in 41 deg. of S. Lat. and was built by *Mendora*, Son of the Viceroy of *Peru*, who ſucceeded *Villagro* Succeſſor to *Baldivia*, in the Government of *Chili*. *Brouwer* learnt by his *Spaniſh* Priſoners, that at this Place was much Gold; and before it was deſtroy'd by the *Chilians*, the *Spaniards* here were in a very flouriſhing Condition; an ordinary Man had at leaſt 300 Slaves, and they were all task'd at ſuch a quantity of Gold a Week.

Baldivia.

Baldivia is a very noted Port, famous for taking its Name from the *Spaniard* who conquer'd this Kingdom. It lies in 40 deg. S. Lat. 77. 13 m. Long. It is well fortify'd. Within the River are three Forts, two of which ſtand on the South-ſide as you go in, the other on the Iſland in the midſt of the River, which is that of St. *Peters*, having eight Guns mounted. That of St. *James*'s is at the Point on the S. ſide of the Harbour mounted with ſeven Guns; it

ſtands juſt by a Woodſide on a race of the Bank of five Yards Aſcent from the Sea, with a Bank of Earth caſt up before the Ordnance, and ſlight Palliſadoes plac'd in an Halfmoon four Yards from the Guns to the Southward, which Paliſadoes are to keep the Natives from running violently on the Ordnance; for the *Spaniards* guard themſelves with long Launces againſt the *Indians*. They have matchlock Musket-toons, but very ordinary ones, and they don't know how to uſe them. There are a great many Iſlands in the Port, on one of which ſtands the Town and Fortifications.

Nurb.

Here are three fair Rivers that come out of this Port, and empty themſelves with a brisk Stream of freſh Water, which cauſes it to ſet out of the Harbour, and the Water to be freſh juſt within the Harbour's Mouth; nine or ten Mills ſtand on the River to the North-ſide of the Harbour. The Trade here is for Gold, Bezoar Stone, Red Wool, *&c.* All *European* Commodities are dear; for they have none but by the way of *Panama*, or the River of *Plate*. Hollands, Silks, *Flanders*-Lace, Silk-Stockings, Ribbans, *French* Linnen, Looking-glaſſes, and ſuch like Commodities, are always in great Demand; but then it muſt be obſerv'd that ſuch Goods are only for a *Spaniſh* Market, not for an *Indian*. For them Gunpowder, Shot, and Mechanick Work would do beſt. Silver is not ſo plenty here as nearer the Mines.

Trade.

The

The *Indians* will not ſuffer the *Spaniards* to ſearch their Country for Wealth; ſo that the Latter are forc'd to make uſe of the *Peru-Indians* to trade with the *Chili-Indians* for Gold; yet as ſcarce as it is, all the Houſhold Furniture made of common Metals in *Europe*, is here made of Silver and Gold. The *Indians* are very fond of our Knives, Sciſſars, Glaſſes, Beads, Combs, Hatchets, Rings, Pipes, Bells, Toys, and the like Commodities. Sir *John Narborough* ſays in his Memoirs, 'I believe the Natives in the Southern 'Parts of *Chili* about *Caſtro*, *Orſono* and *Baldi-* 'via would be brought to a rich Trade of Gold 'when once they became acquainted with thoſe 'that ſhould be employ'd in it, and were trea- 'ted kindly. They gave him to underſtand they are ſtill Maſters of the Gold Mines. Cloaths, Ammunition, Wines, Tobacco and Sugar are brought here from *Lima*. The *Chilians* are very deſirous of Trade, and will give any thing for Arms and Ammunition. There were 1000 Men, Women and Children in *Baldivia* in the Year 1670. When the Inhabitants trade to other Parts of *Chili* by Land they ſend Guards to convoy their Merchants and Goods for fear of the Natives. 'Tis ſaid the *Indians* get the Gold in the Gullies of the Hills: That it is waſh'd down there by the Rains, and Snow diſſolv'd deſcending from the *Andes*. The Land between them and the Sea Shore is good, and the Country fruitful, abounding in Plains; and the *Indians* have much Cattle; as Horſes, Cows, Goats and Sheep, which they firſt took from

Trade.

Gold how got.

Narb.

the *Spaniards*. Anchors, Grapnells, Ropes, Cables and Fir-Maſts are ſcarce in this Country. The Maſts here are made of white Cedar, and ſuch like Wood, heavy, ſhort-grain'd, and apt to break. Ship-Carpenters and Mariners are much wanted. The *Spaniards* have no Plantations on this S. W. ſide of *America*, and only keep Forts to hinder others from trading with the Natives. Four Ships of 20 and 30 Guns, Sir *John Narborough* ſays, might trade by force in ſpite of them. The Country farther to the N. W. is more inhabited, as about *Valparizo*, *Coquimbo* and *Arica*; and a better Trade may be carry'd on, of which more in due place. The *Indians* are Slaves to the *Spaniards*, who will hardly do any thing for themſelves: But thoſe of the Natives that keep out of their Hands never fail of treating them roughly enough in return.

Narb. Some Nations of theſe *Indians* fight on Horſeback, and are well diſciplin'd, 8 or 10000 in an Army. They have Lances, Bows and Arrows, and ſome Swords and Muskets, taken from the *Spaniards*, as alſo Amunition, which they know how to uſe. They are Populous about *Baldivia* and *Orſono*. Sir *John* aſſures us there is no Current or Tide on this Coaſt any way prejudicial to Navigation; *neither*, ſays he, *do I find the Winds to blow Trade; but they are veerable and are given to blow hard on the Weſtern Quarter, and Rain much:* For it ſeems the Trade Wind and dry Weather do not commence at *Baldivia*.

Brouwer's *Voyage*. In the Year 1643. *Brouwer* went with four Ships from *Reciffo* in *Braſil*, paſt on the Eaſt ſide of *States Iſland* to the South ſide, and gave his Name to that Streight or Paſſage which is ſo term'd

term'd in our Charts. He ſail'd along the Coaſt of *Chili*, and finding a great Boſom, call'd it *Brouwer's Haven.* He landed there, and being directed by a great Smoak, found two Houſes next to a large Savannah full of Sheep, Oxen and Horſes: Before the Houſes ſtood Wooden Croſſes. He ſent a ſmall Ship and Boat up the Inlet *Ancund*, and anchor'd under high Mountains. While he was there, two Cannon were fir'd at him about Midnight; upon which he order'd a Lieutenant and 16 Men aſhoar, who climb'd a Mountain, and found behind it a Village in an allarm. The *Spaniards* fir'd at him, but being ſupported by 34 Men, he kill'd their Commander, and put his Men to flight, taking great Booty out of the Wood of *Carelmapo.* He burnt the Village, and kill'd the Horſes that fell into his Hands. *Brouwer* was inform'd by Priſoners, that this Town abounded with Gold; that there were formerly 550 fine Houſes in it, divided into Streets croſs-ways, with two great Market-places, and ſeveral ſtately Churches, which were deſtroy'd in the Inſurrection of the *Chilians.* The City has not recover'd it ſelf ſince; moſt part of the thick Wall was ſtanding when this Voyager was there. The *Indians* throng'd to him, ſome on Horſeback, ſome on Foot, and *Brouwer* dying here, *Hickmans*, who ſucceeded him, finding them inveterate againſt the *Spaniards*, propos'd a League to them with his own Nation, and to build a Fort in the Market-place of *Baldivia* to defend them againſt the *Spaniards*, their Common Enemy. The *Chilians* lik'd the Propoſal, and to demonſtrate their Approba-

A Treaty with the Indians againſt the Spaniards.

tion, presently brought abundance of Sheep, Cowes and Hogs aboard; but 'twas observ'd, these *Indians* did not care to talk of Gold, and the Reason of it was thought to be, the *Spaniards* had us'd them so ill to come at it, they were afraid other People would do the same, and take from them by force what they are only willing to part with in a Trading way. The *Dutch* cou'd not cure them of these Fears; so that the League and Fort came to nothing, and they return'd to *Reciffo*: Which is an Indication that 'tis Commerce, and not Arms, that must make *Europeans* a Way into this Country, and procure them a solid Settlement. Twenty Years before *Brouwer* was in these Seas the *Dutch* sent a Fleet here, which is by their Writers call'd *Nassau*'s *Fleet*: It was commanded by *Jaques l'Heremite*, who gave his Name to an Island on the S. E. Coast of *Terra del Fuego*, by which he past in the Year 1623. with ten Ships and 1600 Men aboard, who passing the Streights of *Lemaire*, enter'd the South Seas, and touch'd to refresh at the Isle call'd *John Fernando*, burnt above Forty Ships before *Lima*, and some Galleons at *Quiaquil*; of all which Places we shall treat in the following Chapters, and so return'd by *India*. This Fleet was the biggest that ever came into these Seas by the *Terra del Fuego*: And as to the *Magellanick Streights*, since that Passage has been discover'd, little Use has been or will be made of them. This Digression was necessary to make our Design as perfect as we cou'd from all Memoirs, which we cou'd not come at all together, and are oblig'd therefore sometimes to break

They must be gain'd by Trade.

in

in upon Order. The Founder of the City of *Baldivia*, of which we were diſcourſing, is ſaid to have been the moſt greedy of Gold, ev'n of any of the firſt *Spaniſh* Adventurers, and to get it he forbore no ſort of Cruelty towards the Natives. He employ'd ſome Thouſands of 'em to ſeek it, and task'd them ſo much a Day; which the poor *Indians* not being able to procure, were moſt barbarouſly tortur'd by him; which ſo irritated them, that they roſe under their Leader *Caupolica*, and made a miſerable Slaughter of *Peter Baldivia*, and a great Number of *Spaniards*. The *Indians* having gotten him in their Power, melted Two Pound of Gold, and one of them pouring it down his Throat ſaid, *Oh* Baldivia, *thou haſt a very great and greedy Deſire after Gold, we have us'd all poſſible means to ſatisfie thee, but could not; now by good hap we have thought upon a Way. Here is Gold, drink thy Fill; for here's enough to content even the moſt Covetous.* A juſt Puniſhment for his inſatiable Avarice. The *Indians* have ever ſince been at War with the *Spaniards*, and hold them hard to it. The *Spaniards* have been all along very deſirous to conquer theſe People, that they might be made Maſters of ſo rich a Country; for tho' *Peru* abounds in Silver, *Chili* is moſt abundant in Gold. I ſhall here relate what Authors write of the Independence of the *Chilians* on the *Spaniards*, the Riches and Advantages of the Country.

Chili *not all ſubject to* Spain.

Father *Techo* a Miſſionary, who being employ'd by the *Spaniards* would certainly ſpeak in their Favour, writes, that the Inhabitants of *Arauca* and *Puren*, who roſe firſt under *Caupolica*, overthrew *Villagro*, who was *Baldivia*'s immediate Succeſſor, the Conſequence of which was the abandoning ſeveral *Spaniſh* Colonies: That *Mendoza* who ſucceeded *Villagro* and *Quiroga Mendora*'s Succeſſor, govern'd *Chili in continual Troubles, that they us'd to rebel at Pleaſure*, under *Santomagor* who ſucceeded *Quiroga*, and that *Logoia*, who ſucceeded *Santomagor*, had *many Years War with a reſolute Nation*; ſo that for almoſt 100 Years we have an Account that the *Chilians* refus'd Subjection to the *Spaniards*, occaſion'd, ſays he, by the Greedineſs of the *Spaniards* for Gold, *whence enſu'd continual Wars, and the Wars were follow'd by ſo notable a depopulating of the Country, that there ſcarce remains any thing of the Splendor of that moſt happy Kingdom, but the Name.* Again in another Place, *Theſe* Araucans *have made themſelves famous throughout the World, being inferiour to none of the* Indians *for Valour. They have theſe many Years oppos'd the* Spaniards, *to aſſert their Liberty, and ſtill hold out in their full Vigour, to the vaſt Expence of the Kings of* Spain. And again, *that Part of* Chili *lying towards the South, beyond* 37 *deg. of Lat. as far as the Streights of* Magellan, *and the richeſt in Gold Mines is inhabited by the revolted Natives.* Other Authors tell us the *Arauques* made ſuch a Reſiſtance that the *Spaniards* were forc'd to conclude a Peace with them in the Year

Year 1641. That there are no People in all *America* more warlike than theſe *Indians* Inhabitants of *Chili*, who know how to make Swords, Muskets and Cuiraſſes, how to range themſelves in Battle, to fight retreating, to encamp to advantage, to fortify and uſe Stratagems, all which they learn by having once ſeen. They have ſurpriz'd and ruin'd Cities, maſſacred Garriſons, and demoliſh'd the Fortreſſes of *Arauco*, *Puren* and *Tucapel*. In a Word, according to my Author, an *Arauque* will not be afraid at any time to encounter a *Spaniard*.

Its Beauty, Fertility and Wealth.

In treating of its Beauty, Fertility and Wealth I ſhall borrow from the Learned Jeſuit beforemention'd. Nothing can be more pleaſant and delightful, or better furniſh'd with all that is requiſite for a Luxurious Life than is the Kingdom of *Chili*; it abounds in all ſorts of Fruits, and on its Hills, Rivers and Plains are moſt of thoſe that are diſperſs'd thro' *Europe* and *America*. There's as great Plenty of Milk and Wool as is poſſible for Sheep and Cows to afford in moſt plentiful Paſture; it yields as much Honey, Wheat and generous Wine as more than ſerves for its own uſe. The Strawberries and Apples growing about wild are wonderful ſweet; the Wholeſomneſs and Delicacy of the drinking Water which runs through Veins of Gold are in high Eſteem among the *Spaniards*. No Thunder is heard throughout the Year; Lightning, ſtormy Winds and Tempeſts are not known; the whole Country produces no poiſonous Creature, nor hurtful wild Beaſt;

ſcarce

ſcarce any Gold in *America* is more valu'd. In a Word, the Deliciouſneſs of the Country, and Plenty of all things incline the Planters naturally to Luxury, which they have ſo many Opportunities to feed. I did not think I could enlarge on this Subject any where ſo properly as here, *Baldivia* being the firſt Port of Conſequence on this Coaſt, and ſeated in the County which the *Araucques* inhabited, who diſown Subjection to *Spain*. How far a Treaty with that Nation may confirm the Title of our Adventurers, or whether they will chooſe to owe their Settlements to Agreements or Conqueſt, is not for me to fore-judge; and I only hint it for the farther Satisfaction of the Concern'd and the Curious.

From *Lima* to *Baldivia* the *Spaniſh* Yearly ſend Ships to Trade; and the Seaſon of their returning hence to *Lima* is in *February*. 'Twas in this Port that Mr. *Armiger*, Sir *John Narborough*'s ſecond Lieutenant, and three Men more, were detain'd by the *Spaniſh* Governor, being ſent aſhore to demand Leave to take in Freſh Water; and all Sir *John* cou'd do to procure their Diſcharge was ineffectual. I have been inform'd that this *Armiger* turn'd Papiſt, marry'd a *Spaniſh* Woman, remov'd to *Lima*, and has acquir'd ſo great an Eſtate, that 'tis ſaid he was one of the richeſt *Europeans* in that Country, where he was living when *Dampier* was laſt in thoſe Parts, and had built a Powder-Mill at *Lima*, and other *European* Works.

At

At *Baldivia* Capt. *Swan*, who was an Adventurer in the South Seas in the Year 1685. had ſome of his Men kill'd and wounded. When Sir *John Narborough* was here, which was in *Dec.* 1670. there were only a ſmall Ship of 30 Ton in the Port, great open Boats for tranſporting Goods and Soldiers, and ill-ſhap'd Canoes. As to the length of the Voyage from this River to *England*, Sir *John Narborough* ſail'd from *Baldivia* the 21th of *December*, and arriv'd in *England* about the 15th of *June*; ſo that it is near a ſix Months Voyage. Within Land is *Villa Rica*, of Note chiefly for the Volcano ſo call'd. Baldivia.

Five and Twenty Leagues from this Port is the River *Tolton*, which is a large River, and here the Rivers are commonly full, as on the Coaſt of *Mexico*, not drying away at certain Times, as they do on the Coaſt of *Peru*, and great part of that of *Chili*. Tolton.

Near this is the River *Imperiale*, a large River too, running a great way into the Country, and the Banks of it are very well inhabited by the *Pureu Indians*. The City which gives Name to it is a Biſhop's See; 'twas built by *Peter Baldivia* in 38 Degrees of S. Lat. *Lipſius* ſays, 'twas ſo call'd becauſe the *Spaniards* found Eagles there with two Heads carv'd in ſeveral Houſes and over the Doors. Imperiale

Right

Moucha. Right againſt the Mouth of the River is the Iſland *Moucha*, about four or five Leagues in length pretty high Land, very well cloath'd with tall and flouriſhing Trees of ſeveral ſorts, and upon it are Rivulets of freſh Water. 'Tis full of *Indians*, who are always at War with the *Europeans*; for they take all White Men to be *Spaniards*. This Iſland lies in 38 Deg. 30 M. S. Lat. Longitude from *London* 77 Deg, 37 M. It has many Shoals on the Weſt ſide which run a League or more into the Sea. 'Tis diſtant from the Port of *Baldivia* 25 Leagues Northward, and is often the firſt Land Seamen deſcry when they ſail far into the South Seas round *Terra del Fuego*. Capt. *Dampier* ſail'd from *Kingſale* the 11th of *September* 1703. and arriv'd here the 4th of *February*, which ſeaſon of the Year is proper to make this Voyage in. About this Iſland are ſeveral Shoals which ſtretch out a great way into the Sea. On the Eaſt ſide is a fine Bay, where is very good Anchorage. Here it was Sir *Francis Drake* and his Boat's Crew going aſhore for Water, and asking the *Indians* for *Aquas* (the *Spaniſh* Word for it) the Iſlanders thinking them to be *Spaniards* by their Language, and having perpetual Wars with that Nation, fell upon them and wounded every one of them with their Arrows; but by the good Conduct of Sir *Francis*, he and his Company got to his Boat, and eſcap'd to their Ship.

Here-

Hereabouts is the *Indian* Town of *Puren*, which gave Name to a Nation, and on the Mountains is the Volcano of *Notuco*.

Eight Leagues from *Imperiale* is *Tirva*, a Point on the South ſide of the River *Tu Capel*; the Hill of that Name is high, with a Plain or Table-land a-top, and the Country very well inhabited. This Iſland alſo is inhabited by *Indians* who are no great Friends to the *Spaniards*. There are abundance of Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Hens, which they ſell for Hatchets, Knives and Beads. *European* Wheat now grows there. The Anchoring-Place is on the N. N. E. part of it in a ſandy Bay 8 Fathom Water. It lies over againſt *Orſono*. The *Spaniards* know little of this part of *Chili*, either Continent or Iſlands, and are very ſhy of telling what they know. The Anchoring-Place is on the N. N. E. part of it, 8 Fathom Water; a N. E. Wind is the worſt for the Road; on the S. ſide lies a Ledge of Rocks, and ſome broken Rocks ſcatter'd from the Shore. Tirva. *Trade and Proviſions.*

Two Leagues hence is the Port of *Canero*: The Land here upon the Main is of a prodigious Height; but there's no Port or Place of Anchoring, except this, and here lies an Iſland which gives Name to the Port, juſt at the Entrance. At the bottom of the Bay is a ſmall River of Freſh Water. Here are no Rocks nor Shoals, nor any Danger, but all gradual Soundings. It has Canero.

has a good Defence from the S. and S.W. Winds.

Winds. *The Winds here*, ſays a late Voyager, *are variable all round the Compaſs, as they are upon all the Coaſt of* Chili; where 'tis common to have hard Gales of Wind, and very often great Showers of Rain. But whether this Voyager is to be truſted or Capt. *Dampier*, let the Reader determine. The Latter ſpeaking of the Rivers and the Winds of the *Pacifick Sea*, and the vaſt Mountains of the *Andes*, writes,

South Sea how far. The Name of the *South Sea* ought not to be extended from South to North, farther than from 30 to about 4 Deg. of S. Lat. and from the *American* Shore Weſtward indefinitely. *I have been*, ſays he, *in thoſe Parts* 250 *Leagues or more from Land, and ſtill had the Sea very quiet from Winds.* He tells us, that as far as the Iſle *John Fernando*, he met with no dark rainy Clouds; thick Miſts there were, but ſcarce able to wet one. Nor are there in this Sea any Winds but the Trade Wind, no Tempeſts, no Tornadoes or Hurricanes. Now the other ſays, the Winds at *Carnero* are as variable as the Compaſs; which if he has not reſpect to the Land-Winds, is a down right Contradiction.

The Andes As to the *Andes*, Father *Techo* informs us, that theſe Mountains riſe firſt in the Iſthmus of *Panama*, divide the Kingdoms of *New Granada* and *Quito*, and run along the Length of *Peru* and *Chili* to the Streights of *Magellan*. They are ſo high, that the very Birds with difficulty fly over them. Some

Paſſes

Paſſes there are to go out of *Tucuman* and *Paraguay* to *Peru* moſt immoderately high; but out of *Tucuman* into *Chili* there is but one Way, and that paſſable only in Summer. The Paſſage over 'em out of *Peru* into *Chili* is dangerous at the uſual Seaſon of travelling, being only a very narrow Path, ſhut in on the one ſide by Craggy Rocks, and bounded on the other by moſt dreadful Precipices: Of theſe *Alps Dampier* writes, The Land is of a moſt prodigious Height from 24 Deg. S. Lat. to 17. and from 14 to 10 along the Coaſts of *Chili* and *Peru*. It lies generally in Ridges parallel to the Shore, and three or four Ridges one with another, each ſurpaſſing the other in Height, the fartheſt within Land being the higheſt. They appear always blue when ſeen at Sea; there are ſeldom or never any Rains on theſe Hills, nor Fogs, any more than in the Sea near it. They are higher than the Peke of *Tenariff*, or any other Hills in the World. The higheſt of them are ſaid to be between *Baldivia* and *Coquimbo*, and theſe Ridges are ſuppos'd to run in one continu'd Chain from one end of *Peru* and *Chili* to the other.

He proceeds to the Rivers, of which he ſays, *Rivers.* the exceſſive Height of theſe Mountains may poſſibly be the reaſon that there are no Rivers of Note that fall into theſe Seas; ſome ſmall Rivers indeed there are, but very few of them, for in ſome Places there is not one that comes out into the Sea in 150 or 200 Leagues, and where they are thickeſt they are 30, 40, or 50 Leagues aſunder

ſunder, and too little and ſhallow to be Navigable; beſides, ſome of theſe do not conſtantly run, but are dry at certain Seaſons of the Year, as the River *Ylo*.

On the Coaſts beneath the *Andes* there is a deep Sea, and few or no Harbours or Creeks, occaſion'd by the Shoar's being perpendicular or ſteep from the Hills, and the Declevity is towards the main Sea. *Dampier* adds, here are the feweſt Roads fit for Ships, of any Coaſt he knows, becauſe 'tis too ſteep for Anchoring. The Height of the *Andes* are the Cauſe that the true Eaſt Breeze does not take place in the *Pacifick Sea:* They ſtop the Winds from their Career, break the Clouds before they reach near the Shore, and are the Cauſe alſo of dry Weather. The Eaſt ſide of thoſe Mountains are ſupply'd with Rain enough, as may be known by the great Rivers which diſembogue from thence into the *Atlantick Sea*.

In the South Seas, near and under the Line, the Winds are at South within an Hundred and thirty Leagues of the Shore, ſmall but conſtant, and the Weather clear from *March* to *September*; but about *Chriſtmas* there are Tornadoes. As you run farther off Shore than 130 or 140 Leagues, the Wind comes about more Eaſterly; And at about 200 Leagues diſtance ſettles at Eaſt-South-Eaſt, which is the true Trade.

I thought

I thought it more convenient for the Reader to inform himſelf of theſe things, as they came moſt naturally in the way of our Courſe, than refer him to a particular Chapter; and I ſhall now continue it, from Port *Canero* to the Iſland of St. *Marca*, which is ten leagues thence, Lat. 37 S. 30 m. 'Tis low Land, about two leagues in length, well inhabited by *Indians*. On the N. E. ſide is a deep ſecure Bay, from 12 to 4 fathom, faſt ſandy Ground. Near this Iſland is the River *Labipi*, in which Harbour is ſecure riding, and a good defence from the South Winds. The *Spaniards* are Maſters of this Iſland, where they have a Fort with five Guns, but few of them dwell there. 'Tis plentiful of Proviſions, as, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, and Potatoes, and 'tis ſaid the *Indians* have ſome Gold, but will not part with it: Here are Wood and freſh Water. The Tide comes from the S. and riſes 8 or 9 foot. Seven leagues hence is the River *Biobio*, which runs with a very ſtrong and great Current, and has two Rocks at its entrance. At this River begins the High-land of *Guera*, accounted by the *Spaniards* the higheſt Land in the World. Near it are two Mountains, Hills call'd *The Breaſts of Biobio*, having naturally that form. Two leagues off, is the Port of St. *Vincent*: At the Point are ſome very dangerous Shoals, that run out a league into the Sea, but within the Port is good clear Ground, from 9 to 4 fathom Water. It is all a ſandy Bay, on which are many ſmall ſcattering Houſes of *Indians*. The *Spaniards* have a Fort, call'd the *Fort of St. Philip*, on the Coaſt near *Ongel*.

St. *Marca*

About a league from hence lie the City and Port of *Conception*. On the South ſide of the

Conception.

Port, near the main Land, are Shoals all-along to the S. W. Point, which Point is a Defence from the Southerly Winds: The chief Anchoring-place is right againſt the City, which lies in the Latitude of 37, South: It was built by *Baldivia*, as was alſo *Ongel*, and being the Seat of the *Spaniſh* Governor of the Province, ſav'd it ſelf in the grand Inſurrection of the *Aranques*, who inhabited the Country hereabouts, where is a Town at this time, call'd *Aranco*, of no conſideration. Here are ſeveral ſmall Rivers, but none of note. The City is near the Sea-ſide; it is a very pleaſant place, and has a fine River running thro' it. Three quarters of a mile off is another fine River, call'd *Anderlers*. I have read an Author, who gives a very advantageous Account of theſe Rivers, of which we have already ſeen what *Dampier* writes. Ships that ride in the Port of *Conception* muſt come to an Anchor right againſt the Fort of Don *Garcia*, that they may be ready to ſail with a North Wind.

Proviſions. This is a Place of great Trade, affording both Corn, Wine, and Oil, of which they ſend great quantities yearly to *Lima*, *Panama*, and other parts of *Peru*. On the *Andes* above this City is the *Volcan* of *Antoco*; and *Oilan* is an Inland Town on the River *Nubbe*, whoſe Mountains have alſo a *Volcano* of the ſame Name. The Iſle *Quiriquina*, not far off, has on the Eaſt ſide a ſmall Bay with good Anchoring 5 fath. Water: Ships that come from the Northward go between this Iſland and the Main on the N.E. ſide, when they are bound to the Port of *Conception*; 'tis a clear and good Paſſage: From the Southward they go in between the South Shore and the S. W. ſide of the Iſland, keeping neareſt the Iſland,

Iſland, by reaſon of a very dangerous Rock call'd *Grifo*, a mile and half off the Main. A little within this Rock is another dangerous Shoal, call'd *Mormao*; and within this, an Anchoring-place. Two leagues off *Quiriquina*, N. E. and S. E. is the Bay of *Herradura*, at the bottom of which is a River, having broken Ground on each ſide. This Bay has three Rocks at its entrance. From this River to that of *Hata* is 4 leagues. The lat- *Hata* R.
ter is extraordinarily-well inhabited by *Spaniards* and *Indians*. On the South ſide, near its Mouth, is Anchoring. The Coaſt is deep from this Place to *Topa de Calma*.

Seven leagues hence is the Point of *Hamos*, having abundance of foul Ground lying off it: Here a few Years ſince two *Spaniſh* Ships were loſt, and all the Men drown'd. Keep at a diſtance 3 leagues from this Point, you'l ſee *Lora*, which has broken Ground like *Limary*, and part of the Coaſt in the way is Low-land by the Sea-ſide, till you come to the River *Maule*. Seven *Maule* R.
leagues off, on this Coaſt, is a Fort call'd St. *Chriſtophers*, which, like the reſt in theſe parts, has no Strength. The River has an Anchoring-place near to the broken Ground; there's two fathom Water in the River, on whoſe Banks are ſaid to be many *Indian* Towns and Villages, in which they have plenty of Proviſions. It is a Proviſi-
very windy place, and at the entrance of the ons.
River are two Rocks, at a league to the Leward of which there is anchoring. On the Mountains is a *Volcano*, call'd the *Volcan of Peterva*.

Topa de Calma is 14 leagues from *Lora*; there *Topa de*
is an Anchoring-place, but it lies open to the *Calma*.
Southerly Winds. Near it is an Iſland, on the North ſide of which is a ſmall Bay, where Ships

anchor upon occaſion in not leſs than 25 fathom Water. The Bay is much frequented with high Winds. About a league off are the Shoals of *Raphael*, and a River of that Name right againſt 'em: The Shoals run a league into the Sea, and there's no going between them and the main Land, the Water is ſo very ſhallow. About 3 leagues hence is the Bay of *Calinas*, where's good anchoring; 'tis low Land by the Sea-ſide. Here are ſeveral ſmall Bays, in moſt of which is good riding in ten fathom Water. Four leagues off is the Bay of *Rio*, in which is a little Rock call'd *The Biſhop's Rock*. Thence to the Bay of *Leneque* is a league, and a league thence the Point of

Valparizo *Valparizo*, call'd alſo the Point of St. *James* of *Chili*. It ſhoots out to the North, and has a Shoal of Sand ſtretching out with it, ſo that 'tis dangerous to approach it, the Shoal running beyond it half a league, and at high Water not above 9 foot deep. The Coaſt runs here S. S. E. and N. N. W. Here are four or five ſmall Rivers running into the Bay, which make the Port of *Valparizo*. My Author ſays, He does not, any where on the Coaſts of *Peru* or *Chili*, know ſo many Rivers near each other. This Port lies in the Lat. of 32 deg. 30 m. It is a Place of great

Proviſions. Trade, and from hence they ſend yearly ſeveral Ships laden with Corn, Wine, *&c.* and ſtore of Gold, of which the Southern part of *Chili* is is more plentifully ſtor'd than the Northern. *Valparizo* is a pretty Town, and conſiſts of about 300 *Spaniſh* Houſes and Families; the Buildings are pretty good, and of Brick, but none either in *Chili* or *Peru* can compare with the Buildings of *Mexico*. Here, and in all the Sea-ports, is a *Spaniſh* Governor, but in the Inland Country are ſe-

ſeveral Cities, Towns, and Villages govern'd by *Indian* Governors, yet with Subordination to the *Spaniards*. This Port is famous for the great Trade it drives with *Lima*, and the other parts of *Peru*; as alſo for the rich Prize taken in it by Sir *Francis Drake*. The Anchoring-place is at the bottom of the Bay, cloſe under the South Shore, in 7, 8, and 9 fathom Water: Good faſt Ground right againſt the Mouth of the River *Buaies*, where is a good Defence againſt South Winds, by reaſon of St. *James*'s Point, which lies between the Anchoring-place and the Sea.

I muſt now leave the Coaſt for a while, to take a view of the Iſland of *John Fernando*, one of the moſt noted ones in the South Sea, being treated of by almoſt all Voyagers. This Port is the neareſt of note to it of any on the Continent, and there are few Voyagers who ſail thro' the *Pacifick Sea*, but touch and refreſh at this Iſland.

CHAP. V.

Of the Iſland of John Fernando; *and of the Iſles, Coaſt, and Country of the* South Sea, *from that Iſland to* Peru.

THE Iſland of *John Fernando* was diſcover'd by a *Spaniard* of that Name, in his way from *Lima* to *Baldivia*. I have ſeen Relations of another Iſland of the ſame bigneſs, 20 leagues

to the Weſtward of it. Here's good Anchorage in a Bay at the South end of the Iſland, 25 fathom Water not two Cables length from the Shore. It lies 110 leagues from the Continent, in the Latitude of 33 deg. 50 m. South, according to *Cowley*, but *Dampier* places it in 34 deg. 15 m. 120 leagues from the Main. 'Tis about 36 miles round, full of high Hills and ſmall pleaſant Valeys, which (ſays *Dampier*) if manur'd, would probably produce any thing proper for the Climate. It's ſtock'd with Goats, the firſt of which were left here by *Fernando* himſelf. Captain *Sharp* came hither in *Dec.* 1680, took 200 Goats, ſalted half of 'em, and kept half aboard alive. He writes, 'tis high Land to the North ſide, but low Southward; and, that he anchor'd firſt in the little Iſland that is to the Southward of it, in 14 fathom Water. He was 18 days ſailing hither from *Coquimbo*. When the South Wind blows right, it makes a very bad Road. The Harbour wherein Ships chooſe to anchor is a round deep Bay, Landlock'd at the South-Eaſt round to the Southward, till you come to North by Weſt. He got a Cable aſhore, which he faſten'd to Trees, for fear of Flaws of Wind. Great ſtore of Fiſh, particularly Lobſters, he found here, and three Springs of good Water. The ſides of the Mountains are part Savannahs, part Woodlands; (Savannahs *are clear Pieces of Land without Woods.*) The Graſs of theſe Savannahs is kindly thick and flouriſhing the moſt part of the Year. The Woods afford ſeveral ſorts of Trees, ſome large and good for Building, none for Maſts. The Goats in the Weſt end are the fatteſt, tho' there is much more Graſs and plenty of Water in the Eaſt end.

Sharp's Journal.

The

The Weſt end is all high champaign Ground, without any Vally, and but one Landing-place. There's neither Wood nor freſh Water, and the Graſs is ſhort and dry. The Savannahs wou'd feed 1000 head of Cattle, beſides Goats; and the Land, which is of a good black fruitful Mould, would probably bear *Wheat*, *Peaſe*, *Yams* or *Potatoes*. The Sea about it abounds in Fiſh, *Seals*, *Snappers*, *Rockfiſh*, of which two Men in an hours time will take with Hook and Line as many as will ſerve 100 Men. Large Ships might here load themſelves with *Seals* and *Train-Oyl*, for they are extraordinary fat. Here is the *Sea-Lyon*, one of which will yield a Hogſhead of Oyl ſweet and wholeſome to fry Meat withal: The Fleſh, tho' of a coarſe grain, indifferent good Food. The *Snapper* is like a *Roach*, but bigger, and excellent Meat. The *Rockfiſh* reſembles a *Cod*, 'tis good ſweet Food, and in plenty on this Coaſt and that of *Peru*.

There are only two Bays in the whole Iſland where Ships may anchor; *Theſe* (ſays *Dampier*, *p.* 91. *vol.* I.) *are both at the Eaſt end:* and yet, *p.* 84. he ſaid, *They anchor'd in a Bay at the South end of the Iſland:* But we ſhall leave it to the Reader to reconcile this Difference. We find by others there are a great Bay and a little one to the Eaſtward, and good Anchorage in the former 35 fathom Water. In both Bays is a Rivulet of good freſh Water, and either of 'em may be fortify'd with little charge, to that degree, that 50 Men in each may be able to keep out 1000. There is no coming into theſe Bays from the Weſt end, but with great difficulty over the Mountains, where if three Men are plac'd, they may keep down as many as come againſt 'em on

any ſide: This was partly experienc'd by five *Engliſhmen* left here by Capt. *Davis*, who defended themſelves againſt a great body of *Spaniards* that landed in the Bay, and came to deſtroy them; and tho' at the ſecond approach of the Enemy one of their Conſorts deſerted and fled to the *Spaniards*, yet the other four kept their ground, and were afterwards taken in from hence by Capt. *Strong*.

Here are *Pamento-Trees*, *Cabbage-Trees*, and others, as alſo various kinds of wholeſom *Herbs* in the Brooks. This Iſland lying in about the midway between *Lima* and *Terra del Fuego*, being ſo well ſupply'd with freſh Water, Proviſions, and Harbours ſo eaſily fortify'd, and ſo conveniently ſcituated to command the Trade of the South Sea, may perhaps deſerve the Regard of thoſe that are intereſted in the New Company. It was never inhabited, at leaſt by any *Europeans*, tho' doubtleſs capable of maintaining 7 or 800 Families by what may be produc'd off the Land only. It has been a conſtant Harbour to the Pyrates of all Nations: In theſe Parts the *French* landed ſome Years ago, to the number of 20, and ſtaid ten Months: In a ſmall time they brought the Goats to be ſo tame, that many of 'em would come of themſelves to be milk'd: Of their Milk they made Butter and Cheeſe, not only ſufficient to ſupply their wants on the Iſland, but alſo to ſerve them long after. They drew their little Man of War aſhore, and launching her afterwards, went upon the Coaſt of *Peru*, where off the Bay of *Arica* they took a Ship valu'd at 300000 Crowns. Here are wild Cats, ſaid to be left at firſt on purpoſe to deſtroy the Goats, which the *Spaniards* were afraid their

Dampier

their Enemies would make uſe of. Capt. *Sharp* left a *Moſquito Indian* aſhore, who liv'd here alone from the Year 1681, when *Sharp* was chas'd hence by three *Spaniſh* Ships, and was found here in the Year 1683, Capt. *Dampier* being preſent both when he was left, and when he was found. The *Spaniards* knowing he was upon the Iſland, ſought for him ſeveral times, but could never find him: He was hunting for Goats when the *Engliſh* were forc'd hence; he had with him his Gun, a Knife, with a ſmall Horn of Powder and a few Shot; which being ſpent, he contriv'd a way, by notching his Knife, to ſaw the Barrel of his Gun into ſmall pieces, wherewith he made Harpoons, Launces, Hooks, and a long Knife, heating the pieces firſt in the Fire, which he ſtruck with his Gunflint and a piece of the Barril which he hardned, having learnt to do that among the *Engliſh*: He hammer'd out the hot pieces of Iron, and bent them as he pleas'd with Stones, and ſaw'd 'em with his jagged Knife, or ground 'em to an edg by long Labour, hardning 'em to a good temper as there was occaſion. With theſe Inſtruments he got ſuch Proviſion as the Iſland afforded, either Goats or Fiſh: At firſt, he ſaid, he was forc'd to eat Seal, but afterwards he never kill'd any, except to make Lines, cutting their Skins into Thongs. He had a little Hutt half a mile from the Sea, which was lin'd with Goat-skin: His Couch of Sticks lying along about two foot diſtance from the Ground, was ſpread with the ſame, and was all his Bedding. His Cloaths, which he had from the *Engliſh*, were worn out long before *Dampier* arriv'd, and all he wore was a Skin about his Waſte. He ſaw the Ship that arriv'd there in

1683,

1683, the day before ſhe came to an Anchor, and taking it to be *Engliſh*, kill'd three Goats, and dreſt 'em with Cabbage, to entertain his Deliverers from that ſolitary Iſle. His Rejoycings at his meeting with his old Friends are fitter for an Account at large than this; however, I could not forbear mentioning a Story which will without doubt relieve the dryneſs of our Geographical Surveys. Captain *Dampier* ſail'd from *Kinſale* to this Iſle in 21 Weeks, in the Year 1703.

I return now to the Coaſt of *Chili*, and proceeding Northward from *Valparizo*, 3 leagues off is a large River, call'd the *River of Chili*, on the Banks of which are ſeveral Towns and Villages, belonging to both *Spaniards* and *Indians*. Some pretend this River runs up ſome hundreds of miles within Land. About half a league to the Southward of the River's Mouth, are two ſmall high Rocks, near a mile and half from the Shore, each ſurrounded with a ſmall Shoal of Sand; there is no ſailing between them and the Main, 'tis ſuch ſhallow Water. To the Northward of this, is Point *Concon*, near which is a little Bay that has four ſmall Rocks in it, each ſurrounded with a ſmall Shoal; and the Anchoring place is cloſe over to the South ſhore. Between theſe Rocks, at the bottom of the Bay, is a little River of the ſame Name, on the Banks of which are ſcituated ſeveral *Indian* Towns and Villages: Here are tall and large Trees, which upon occaſion will make very good Maſts for Ships.

Timber for Maſts

Twenty-five leagues from the Sea, in 34 deg. South Lat. St. *Pet. Baldivi* built the City of St. *Jago*, intending it for the Capital of this Province: It

St. *Jago*.

was

was therefore beautify'd with ſtately Structures after the *European* manner; but tho' it is now an Epiſcopal See, yet 'tis fallen to decay, as are moſt of the firſt Cities built by the *Spaniards*, which cannot be imputed to any thing more reaſonably, than their being tir'd with the continual Wars they have had with the Natives, and perhaps too the Neighborhood of *Valparizo* may have been a great Cauſe of the Ruin of St. *Jago*. Farther within is a Town of good bigneſs, call'd St. *John de Frontera*; and that of *Mendoza*, one of the firſt that was built in this Kingdom; both now of little note.

To return to the Coaſt. From *Valparizo* to the Port of *Quintero* is 5 leagues: In it is deep Water; 'tis defended from Southerly Winds, but lies open to all Weſterly. The Land for theſe 5 leagues is very high and mountainous, yet between the Hills are many pleaſant Vallys, which afford good Corn and Wine, as the Valley of *Chili*, and on the Eaſt ſide of the *Andes*, the Country is ſo fertile, that it thence takes its Name, being call'd *The Fruitful Vale*. Two leagues off are Rocks, lying viſibly above the Water; and near the Land the Current ſets ſtrong to the Northward: Ships often ſail pretty cloſe to theſe Rocks, for 'tis all clear and deep Water, ſeldom leſs than 12 fathom. *Quintero* Proviſions.

The Port of *Papudo* is 5 leagues from hence; 'tis deep, but has very good Anchor-ground: There's a high Hill, with broken Ground on the top of it, near which is a ſpot of Trees. Three leagues hence is the Port of *Laligna*; near the Point are two Shoals, on which at high-water there is not above 10 foot Sounding. You Anchor *Papudo*.

Provisions. chor here in 5 fathom Water, and Ships load with Wheat and other Provisions for *Panama*.

Govanadore. *Govanadore* is a Port distant 5 leagues from that of *Laligna*, Lat. 21 d. 30 m. South. The Land is of a vast height, three rows of Hills, one within another. The Port is good and safe, defended from the South or Trade-Winds of this Coast: The Anchoring Place is right against the lowest part of the Land, in 12 fathom. At the end of that small piece of low Land is a Hill, with broken Ground a-top, like the *Chair* of *Paita*. On the North-west side of is a Grove of tall Trees; and near the Port an Island, with a good Anchoring and secure Riding on the North side. The River of *Longotoma* is between this Port and *Chuapa*; and on the Mountains is the *Volcan* of *Ligna*, so call'd from a River of the same Name near Port *Govanadore*.

Chuapa. *Chuapa* is a high Hill; it has neither Port nor Anchoring-place, but there is a small River. As is also at

Limary. *Limary*, ten leagues off. The Marks of the Port are, that it has a great Mount near it, which goes by its Name. The sides of it, North and South, full of Trees; in the middle is broken Ground, and to the South-west two Breasts or Bosoms. Eight leagues from this Port is the Bay of

Tongoi. *Tongoi*, at the bottom of which is a Fresh-water River of the same Name. The common Anchoring-place is right against the River's Mouth. The Coast runs S. S. W. and N. N. E. from this Bay to *Limary*. Three leagues from hence is the

Herradura. *Herradura*, a small deep sandy Bay, seldom us'd by Shipping, tho' in it is good fast Anchoring

ring Ground; the reaſon is, 'tis expos'd to South-weſt and other Southerly Winds; and beſides, it is but 3 leagues to

Coquimbo, or *la Serena*, which is a good Port, Lat. 30 deg. South. The common Anchoring-place is right againſt a ſmall Iſland call'd *Tortuga*, on the South ſide of the Port. Without this Iſland, near the South-weſt Point of the Port, are two Rocks, but any Ship may go between them and the Main, for there's deep Water. To the Northward of theſe Rocks are the Iſles *Paxoros*, 8 or 9 in number: There's deep Water between them, and among 'em are caught ſeveral ſorts of good Fiſh, with which the City of *Coquimbo* is ſupply'd. Some of theſe Iſles are very high and rocky, but the Land on the Main is not ſo high as it has been, and will be as you ſail farther. A little on the North-eaſt ſide of this Port is a noted great Hill, like a Sugar-loaf, at the foot of which ſtands the City *Serena* or *Coquimbo*, a large rich City, driving a conſiderable Trade with *Lima*, *Panama*, and moſt of the South-ſea Coaſt. In *Nov.* 1680. it was taken by Capt. *Sharp*, and other Privateers; he landed with 120 Men, who routed a body of 250 Horſe, upon which the Inhabitants in a fright fled to the Churches, whither all that the *Engliſh* met were alſo driven, and a Barrel of Gunpowder plac'd at the Door of each Church, with a Man, Match, and Train, ready to fire if any of 'em offer'd to ſtir: Then the Town was plunder'd and burnt, the Governor falſifying his Word as to the Ranſom agreed on, which was 100000 Pieces of Eight, having contriv'd to burn the *Engliſh* Ship, an *Indian* for that purpoſe ſwimming aboard under the Stern, with *Coquimbo*.

with a Ball of combuſtible matter, which he fix'd there unſeen, and was diſcover'd only by the Stink. The *Spaniards* half-drown'd the City, by letting in many Sluices of Water, which only ſerv'd to animate the Privateers in doing Miſchief. They were Maſters of the Town four or five Days, after which they lock'd up the Church Doors and left it, fighting their Way to their Ship with their Booty, which conſiſted of 500 pound weight of Plate, beſides Jewels, Goods, and other Commodities. There were at this time eight Churches in the Town, which is very pleaſant, and finely adorn'd with Orchards of Fruit, Vineyards, and Gardens. Captain *Sharp* ſays of it, *'Tis a large Place, being about three quarters of a mile every way: It is ſtor'd with all ſorts of* Engliſh *Fruit, as alſo with Corn, Wine, Oyl, and Copper; and 'tis very delightful living here. It has an excellent Harbour about a league deep, good Ground, you may anchor in 7 fathom Water within three little Rocks that lie to the South ſide of it, which are bold; and within the Country is high Land.* Here is a *Volcano*, call'd thence *The Volcan of Coquimbo.* The Country about it is equally pleaſant and fruitful; and on the other ſide of the *Andes* is the Town and Marſhes of *London* in *Tucuman*, below the *Volcano* before mention'd. The Writer of the *Adventures of the Buccaniers* ſays Gold-duſt is to be found in a River that runs near this place. The Iſles of *Muxillones*, and the Iſland of *Touteral*, lie between this and the Port and Town of

A fine Country.

Journal.

Proviſions.

Riches.

Guaſco.

Guaſco, ten leagues from *Coquimbo.* The beſt riding in this Port is right againſt the mouth of a Freſh-Water River, at the bottom of the Bay near a ſmall round Iſland. The Country is pret-

pretty well Inhabited by *Spaniards*, the Land plain and even, and at the top of the Port is a Plain of Sand. At the South-west Point are 7 or 8 Rocks, about which are so many Shoals; and there's no Sailing between them and the Main. There are no Timber-Trees, either here or at *Coquimbo*; so that the *Spaniards* are forc'd to fetch their Timber from the Island *Chiloe*, or other Places thereabouts. The Town stands at the bottom of the Bay, and does not fare the worse for the Misfortune of *Serena*: Which has not recover'd it self since *Sharp* took it. Sheep and Goats are plenty in these Parts; and the Privateers Landing here furnish themselves with them. Provisions.

Touteral Point is ten leagues off. The best riding is on the North-side of it. Here are good Wood and Water, and Turtles are caught, which are not very common on this Coast. There are in these Seas two Islands, those of St. *Ambrose* and St. *Philip*, said to be discover'd by *John Fernando*, in his Voyage from *Peru* to *Cluts*, *Anno Dom.* 1574; and that they are the same Don *Pedro de Sarmiento* saw in this Latitude. *Touteral.*

From Point *Touteral* to the Bay of *Salado*, is ten leagues. In this Bay is a good Anchoring-place, and a Fresh-Water River; and six leagues off is the Port of *Copiapo*, Lat. 21 deg. South. 'Tis a good Port defended from all Winds. Near into the Port are 4 or 5 Rocks. The Water on Shore is brackish. The Country is inhabited by *Indians* (who make good Wine) and here are good Meat, Corn, and other Necessaries. The Marks of the Mount of *Copiapo*, are, that it looks like the Point of St. *Helena*, and about *Copiapo.* Provisions.

about a league to the Southward is an Iſland. In this Port they load Wine, Plate, and other Goods for *Coquimbo*. Here's a River which bears the name, as does a *Volcano* on the *Andes*. Whether all the *Volcano*'s on theſe Coaſts burn always, or what are their Nature and Continuance, Voyagers are not particular enough in ſaying in general, they are high pecked Mountains, which caſt out Fire and Smoak from their tops, as may be ſeen at Sea. There are no more till you come to that of *Leon* in *Mexico*, and others on the ſame Coaſt. On the N. E. ſide of the *Volcan* of *Copiapo* is the Valley of the *Calchaques* on the borders of *Tucuman*, whoſe River *Salado* riſes in theſe Parts, and falls into that of *La Plata* at St. *Faith*'s. Paſſing from *Copiapo* by a very high and barren Coaſt, you leave *Port-General*, the little River *Funçal*, and come to that of *Salado*, the Mouth of which forms our *Lady-Bay*, where we muſt end this Chapter, being arriv'd at the Confines of *Peru*.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Coaſt, Country and Iſles of Peru.

WE have already made ſome mention of the Diſcovery and Conqueſt of *Peru*, but this being the more proper place, a larger Account will not be improper, which we ſhall borrow from Dr. *Gemelli*'s Voyage round the World, as it was thus tranſlated out of the *Italian*.

" *Francis*

" *Francis Pizarro* ſail'd to *Peru* in the Year 1525, Its Diſ-
" with two Ships, fitted out by *James de Almagro*, covery
" and *Ferdinand Luque*, a Prieſt of *Panama*, ha- and Con-
" ving the Governour's leave. Landing when queſt.
" he had ſail'd an 100 leagues, he fought the In-
" habitants with much Bravery, and was wound-
" ed by them; but *Almagro* (who had been with
" him in the Engagement) loſt an Eye, and then
" return'd to *Panama* for more Men. *Pizarro*
" continuing his Diſcovery, came to a Country
" all overflow'd, where the Inhabitants live like
" Birds, on Trees, caus'd perhaps by ſome ſud-
" den Inundation, or Land-flood, which the
" *Spaniards* did not diſtinguiſh from a conſtant
" dwelling. *Pizarro* being therefore in no con-
" dition to do them any harm, retir'd to the
" Iſland *del Gallo*, and *Almagro* went again for
" Recruits to *Panama*: In the mean while *Pi-*
" *zarro* ſuffer'd much for want of Proviſions in
" that Iſle, whence (when *Almagro* return'd)
" they ſail'd towards *Tangarara*, and ſet *P. de*
" *Candia* aſhore at *Tumbez*; who coming back
" to them, gave 'em an amazing account of the
" Wealth of the *Inca Atabaliba*. On his report it
" was reſolv'd, that *Pizarro* ſhou'd go for *Spain*, to
" procure a Commiſſion from the King to Con-
" quer and Govern thoſe Countries: In which he
" neglecting *Almagro*'s Intereſt, being ſolicitous
" only for his own, it occaſion'd thoſe Ani-
" moſities that ended in a Civil War after *Ata-*
" *baliba* and the *Inca* his Brother were ſubdu'd
" and ſlain. *Pizarro* firſt conquer'd the Iſland
" *Puna*, and then he took *Tumbez*, on the Con-
" tinent, which he call'd St. *Michael*; afterwards
" pretending Friendſhip and an Embaſſy from
" the Emperor *Charles* V. he was receiv'd in

" *Caxamalca*, where he preſently fortify'd him-
" ſelf; at which the *Inca* taking offence, *Pizar-*
" *ro* fell upon him unexpectedly, and took him
" Priſoner. What he offer'd for his Ranſom has been already ſpoken of, and of his Death and his elder Brother *Guaſcar*'s, from whom he had, himſelf, taken the Empire of *Peru*; for his Father had left him only the Kingdom of *Quito*. *Cuſco* had been the Royal Seat of the *Inca*'s four hundred Years before the Invaſion of the *Spaniards*. The *Pizarro*'s, *Francis* and *Gonzalo*, both ſucceſſively aſſum'd the Government contrary to the Emperor's Command, and maintain'd it till the Year 1548, at which time theſe Territories became ſubject to the Crown of *Spain*.

The immenſe Treaſures of this Country have ever ſince been diſpers'd thro' the whole World. The *Spaniards*, who are their Owners, being themſelves the Nation that has benefited leaſt by them, thro' their Luxury, Lazineſs, and ill Conduct.

If a Prudent and Induſtrious People ſhould ever be Maſters of the Countries we are about to treat of, and are not debauch'd by the Idleneſs and Vices of the *Spaniards*, they wou'd ſoon be the Envy of all other Nations; whereas the *Spaniards*, with all their Mines, are their Scorn and Deriſion.

The Coaſt of *Peru* is bounded by the *Andes* as well as that of *Chili*, where they are deſcrib'd.

Its Barrenneſs. All the Kingdom is mountainous and barren,

Damp. and generally ſo dry, that for 20 deg. no Rain was ever heard of; nor does any thing green grow on the Mountains nor in the Valleys, ex-

Rivers. cept where here and there water'd with a few ſmall

ſmall Rivers. The Houſes (in general) thro' all *Peru* are but meanly built, for want of Materials; there being neither Stone nor Timber fit to build with. There is no River (of any account) in all this Country, and the ſmall ones that are there do wholly dry up for a good part of the Year, and conſtantly break out again in their Seaſons when the Rains fall, which is on the Weſt-ſide of the Mountains, about *February*. The Wind, on the Coaſt of *Peru*, is reckon'd between the South South-Weſt and South South-Eaſt. It muſt be remember'd, that Trade-Winds never blow right in on the Shore, nor right along, but go ſlanting. The Trade-Wind (as has been ſaid in the diſcourſe of *Chili*) blows 150 leagues off the Coaſt of *Peru*, and at 200 leagues ſettles South South-Eaſt. The miſtake of Map-makers, as to the *Mare Pacificum*, or *Pacifick Sea*, is corrected by Captain *Dampier*, and mention'd in the Deſcription of *Chili*; for 'tis not, as they make it to be, extended thro' this whole Ocean. Having ſaid thus much of *Peru* in general, and much more might be ſaid, which wou'd ſwell this Book beyond the bounds we have ſet ourſelves, we come now to Particulars; and ſhall purſue our method coaſting along the Shore, and taking in the Coaſts, Countries and Iſles as they lie in the way, and we are furniſh'd with Authentick Memoirs concerning them.

Buildings.

Winds.

The Pacifick Sea.

Mount St. *George* is the firſt Place on this Coaſt within the Territory of *Peru*, where is good Anchoring for Ships. Twelve leagues from hence is Mount *Moreno*: In the Port is ſtore of Salt, very good Freſh-Water, and ſafe riding on the North-ſide. The Mount is high, and like

Mount S. *George*

Mount *Moreno*:

Mount *Capricorn*, which on the top has a great Rock. Fourteen leagues off is the Bay of *Salado*, and 8 leagues thence the Bay of *Mojollones*; whence the Land is all high and mountainous, with a great Sea falling upon the Shore, so that there's scarce any Landing; there's no Fresh-Water either in the Bay of *Salado*, or that of *Mojollones*. The Country is a Desart, and takes its Name from the Town of *Atacama*, being called the Desart of *Atacama*; which Desart is bounded by those high Mountains, in whose Bowels are 40000 Slaves perpetually digging for Silver. It is not so fine, but in much greater abundance than in the Mines of *Mexico*, which are subject to Water, whereas these are not. Tho' the Mines generally go by the name of those of *Potosi*; yet, on the place, they have each their particular Denomination: As, the *Charangas* Mines, *Turco* Mines, *Tomina* Mines, *Chocaya* Mines, on the Hills, beneath which stand the City of *Potosi* and the Town of *Porco*, built for the Conveniency of the Officers and Miners belonging to the Works. These Mines have produc'd Yearly 30 or 40 Millions of Pieces of Eight, being 15 or 1600 Tun of Silver; and the King's fifth here only has been farm'd for two Millions Sterling.

Bay of *Mojollones*.

Mines.

Potosi.

Arica is the Port to the Mines, about 50 leagues from the Bay of *Mojollones*, between which place and that Port is Mount *Aquiny*, *Paquica*, *Pisa*, and the Isle of *Govana*, where they dig Clay, and Ship it off to lay in the Valeys of *Arica* and *Sama*. Here live some few *Indian* People, who are continually digging this Clay for the *Spaniards*, who think it manures the Land very much. *Hicacos*, on the Continent,

Arica.

is

is a ſmall place hardly worth naming, but for its ſtanding on a River which flows from the Mountains of *Potoſi*. *Arica* is a ſtrong Town, ſituated in the hollow of the Elbow or bending of the *Peruvian* Coaſt, lying in the Latitude of 18 deg. 20 m. S. 'Tis a very good Port, and is the Embarcade to moſt of the Mine-Towns of *Peru*. It is a place of very great Trade; and the beſt and common Anchoring in the Port, is cloſe under the Mount, which is very high, and defends Ships from the South-Winds. The depth of Water is about 8 fathom. Without the Anchoring-place is a ſmall Iſland call'd *Iſletta*. The Land is extreamly Mountainous, and from hence, for near 100 leagues to the Southward it is very much ſubject to Calms within 35 or 40 leagues of the Shore. You have 'em ſometimes 2 or 3 days together off of this Bay; between the Latitude of 16 and 23, from *March* to *Septemb*. the Weather is commonly fair and clear; at other times for the moſt part ſo hazy, as to hinder Obſervations. This Town is ſaid to ſtand in the moſt fruitful Soil on theſe Coaſts, the beſt not very good, at the Entrance of a pleaſant Valley. Sir *Francis Drake* put in here, and in two Barks found above 40 pieces of Silver, weighing in all 800 Pound. *Damp.*

The Port of *Arica* was attack'd by Captain *Watling*, whom the Privateers had made their Commander inſtead of *Sharp*, in *January* 1680. The *Buccaniers* landed two leagues from the Town Southward, and before they cou'd reach it, were vigorouſly aſſaulted by the *Spaniards*, who came pouring upon them: However, the Privateers repuls'd them, enter'd the Town with them, and took abundance of Priſoners: But

the *Spaniards* held the Fort ſtill, and the Country People running in great numbers to the aſſiſtance of the Townſmen, the *Buccaniers* having alſo loſt their Captain, and 28 Men out of their 100, beſides 17 wounded, retir'd fighting their way thro' a Thouſand of their Enemies for 3 miles together. ThisRepulſe was the more mortifying to them, becauſe there was more Wealth in the Town than they cou'd have carry'd off, had they been in poſſeſſion of it, the Plate of *Potoſi* being ſhipt off here for *Panama*, whence it is ſent by Land to *Portobel* in the North Sea, and embark'd for *Spain*. The Province in which this Town lies, is call'd *Los Charcos*, and has ſeveral Cities in it; as that of *La Plata*, near which are the Mines call'd *Titiri*, the Valley of *Cochabamba*; to the South of which are the Mountains and Mines of *Oruro*, and beneath them the City of *Oropeſa*; Northward of which is that of St. *Cruz de la Sierra Nueva*. The River of *Plata* riſes near theſe Cities, and not far from the Mountains of *Potoſi*; it is the ſame that having joyn'd the *Paraguay* and other Rivers, runs by *Buenos Ayres*, as has been before related. The Country to the Eaſt of it is Marſhy, and to the South dwell the *Guayeures*, a People that live a wandring Life like *Scythians*. But of theſe Inland Parts we know ſo little, that the Names are only what can be mention'd with any certainty; ſo we muſt go back to the Coaſt, which is of moſt uſe to thoſe that intend to ſettle upon it.

Sharp's Journal.

In the bottom of the Bay of *Arica* is the River of *John Deus*, the Banks of which are very well Peopled with *Indians*. Four leagues off are the River and Mount of *Sama*: The Mount

is

is high, and under it are four pieces of broken Ground of a whitiſh Colour. Eight leagues from hence, is the

Port of *Ylo*, or the *Hillo*; the Point of which is low Land, and runs out into the Sea. 'Tis dangerous to come near it, for off of it lye an Iſland and ſeveral Rocks. The Point looks (at a diſtance) like 2 or 3 Iſlands. It is in 18 d. S. Lat. Here's a good Port to lade and unlade a Cargo in, and near to it a River of freſh Water which bears its Name. This River runs fluſh with a very quick Current at the later end of *January*, and ſo continues till *June*; then it decreaſes by degrees, growing leſs and running ſlow till the later end of *September*; when it fails wholly and runs no more till *January* again. The ſame is ſaid of the Floods of *Ægypt*; from which it has this difference, that beſides its being a River in the *Torrid Zone*, 'tis alſo in the South Lat. and ſo overflows at a contrary Seaſon of the Year, when the Sun being in the Southern Signs, cauſes the Rains and Floods on that ſide the Line.

Port of *Ylo*, or the *Hillo*

Damp.

Here *Sharp* Landed, and found Proviſions at a Sugar-Work not far diſtant. He and his Men refreſh'd and feaſted themſelves five or ſix Days. The *Spaniards* came with a Flag of *Truce*, offering 'em ſtore of Beef and Hogs, if they wou'd ſpare the Sugar-Work, which was promis'd. But the *Spaniards* looking on theſe Invaders as the common Enemy of Mankind, who had renounc'd all Laws and Humanity, made no ſcruple to break their Words with them as often as they thought fit; and inſtead of ſending them Cattle, attack'd them with 300 Horſe. However, the *Buccaniers* made good their Retreat

to their Ship. *Sharp* informs us, that he found the place plentifully ſtor'd with good Wine, Oyl, and variety of other Proviſions. They anchor'd in 14 fathom (a very good Road) for the Bay lies two leagues deep, within a Point of
Sh. Land. There's a ſmall Hill juſt to the Southward of the River, beſides which, may be ſeen three or four little ones under the ſmooth Land by the Water-ſide; but you muſt be near the Shore before you can raiſe them. Ten leagues from hence is the River *Tambo*; from which River to the Port of

Ariquipa. *Ariquipa* is a league of low Land; near the Sea-ſide good clear Ground, and from 6 to 12 fathom Water. 'Tis a league more to the Port, which is good. In it are five great and ſmall Rocks, of a whitiſh Colour, lying in the Lat. of 17 deg. 20 min. South; and (in going in) the entry is very narrow, but within there's 18 fathom Water. The Port (when you are in) reſembles the Coil of a Cable. Here's a great *Volcano*, call'd the *Volcan* of *Ariquipa*. Sir *Francis Drake* intended to viſit this Port, having advice of a Ship lading with Gold and Silver in it, but the *Spaniards* had ſent notice of his coming by Land; ſo the Plate and Gold were taken aſhore again. However, he took a Bark full of Linnen, of which ſuch care was not taken. A little to the Northward of this Port is the Iſland *Guara*, high and barren Land, and about 8 leagues off, the Port of

Xuli. *Xuli*, a good Harbour for Ships; but there lies a Rock a little to the South-Eaſt of it which you muſt not come in leſs than a league of, there being a Shoal half a league round it. Keeping

a league from it there's a good entry. Thence to

Camana is 5 leagues. 'Tis a good Coaſt, and here the *Spaniards* make abundance of excellent Wine. From this Place to *Camana.*

Occona is 6 leagues. Here's a River of freſh Water; ſometimes full, ſometimes dry, like *Ylo:* Near the River, on the main Land, is ſome broken Ground; and on the Sea-coaſt ſome Rocks, call'd *Piſcadores.* About them are a great many ſorts of good Fiſh: And hither the Inhabitants of *Occana* come often a fiſhing. Eight leagues off is *Atico*, and thence to *Attiquipa*, 14 leagues. *Occona.*

'Tis a bold Shore all-along, and high Land. Here begin the mountainous Hills and Deſarts of *Atico.* At this Port Ships of the largeſt ſize lade with Corn and other Neceſſaries. It lies in the Lat. of 16, S. Eight leagues from hence is *Atico.*

Acary, a low Coaſt, tho' the Land is very high and mountainous in the Country. Here's good Anchor-ground, but Ships ſeldom Anchor in it, becauſe of the high Winds and great Sea which are commonly here. Nine leagues off is the Port of St. *John.* Its entry at a Bay, and you may go thro' any part of it. This Port is very Windy, and is ſaid to have no freſh Water. At it they make a ſmall quantity of Wines, which they ſend by Shipping to *Lima* and *Panama.* Three leagues off is the Port of St. *Nicholas*, a good Port; and a league farther a Hill call'd the Mountain of *Naſca*, near which (at the Eaſt-ſide) is an Anchoring-place in a ſmall Port call'd the Port of *Cavales.* 'Tis pre- *Acary.* St. *Nicholas.*

ty

ty Windy hereabouts. Twelve leagues from this Port is the Iſland of

Lobos. *Lobos*, a high Iſland, a league diſtant from the Main; about it are many Rocks, and a Shoal near Mount St. *Gallan*, oppoſite to it. 'Tis a high Mount and barren, having no green Thing upon it; its Lat. 14 deg. S. In the Iſland is a good Harbour, which has two Mouths, but they commonly enter by that which lies to the S. E. and come out at that which lies to the N. W. There are ſeveral Iſlands of this Name in theſe Seas, which abound in *Seals*, for which the *Spaniſh* word is *Lobos*.

Paraca. From hence to *Paraca* is 3 leagues; 'tis a good Port, and lies in the Lat. of 13. deg. 30. m. S. As we draw near the Capital of this Empire, the Country becomes more populous and cultivated, and the Valleys are planted with abundance of Corn and Vines. From hence to

Yca. *Yca* is 3 leagues. Here's a Bay, in which is a Port, and at the bottom of it a River of freſh Water; all the Coaſt is clear and good, and there's ſafe riding in 6 fathom Water. At this Place the *Spaniards* load Wine in great quantities, and ſupply the Neighbouring Towns and Country. The Land is mountainous and barren on the Hills, but the Valleys are full of pleaſant Vineyards, whoſe Grapes produce extraordinary good Wine: For which this is one of the chief Ports on the Coaſt. Hence to

Chinca. *Chinca* is 3 leagues. 'Tis a bad Port, and there's commonly a great Sea; the *Spaniards* in this Port lade Wheat and *Indian* Corn for *Lima*. Near it lie 3 Iſlands, at 3 leagues diſtance from the Cuſtom-houſe of *Chinca*, and bearing with it N. E. and S. W. From hence to

Canete

Canete is 9 leagues. 'Tis alſo call'd the Port of *Guarco*; and takes the Name of *Canete* from a Noble Family of that Name in *Spain*, ſeveral of which have been Viceroys of *Peru*. Here the *Spaniards* lade Wheat for *Lima*, and ſeveral other Places. The Marks of the Port are, a high Mountain, çalled the Mountain of *Guarco*, which appears as if it was ſplit in two; and the Sea falls with a great force upon it. It has a Fort on the top of it, which looks white when you are off at Sea. Three leagues from hence is an Iſland, nam'd the Iſle of *Aſia*: 'Tis indifferent high Land half a league long, and near it lie two Rocks: From whence to the Port of *Canete.*

Chilca 'tis 2 leagues. It is a very good Port, and has good Anchoring. The entry is on the N. E. ſide. In this Port is a Rock call'd the *Tortois*, and when you are once within it, all is clear: There's 6 or 7 fathom Water 2 leagues from the Port, which is inhabited partly by *Spaniards*, partly by *Indians*. 'Tis but ſmall, and conſiſts not of above 20 or 25 Houſes, moſtly ill built. Three leagues hence, are two round Rocks, one bigger than the other; and near them another parcel of little Rocks, 8 or 10 in number. The Land is mountainous, having two or three rows of Hills one within another. Near theſe Rocks is *Pachacama*, and four leagues off are more Rocks, near the Iſland and Port of *Callao*, near which ſtands the Metropolis of *Peru*. *Chilca.*

This Iſland of *Callao* lies in 12 deg. 20 m. S. 'Tis very high and barren, having neither Wood nor freſh Water, nor any Thing green upon it. It is two leagues long. A little to the Southward of the Anchoring-place, and off the Point of *Callao* is a Shoal of Sand, which runs a great *Callao.*

great way into the Sea; and right off the Shoal is a rocky Iſland, call'd the Iſle of *Lima*. This Iſland has ſeveral ſmall Rocks about it, the biggeſt of them at the S. end; which Rock is call'd *Pena Oradada*, or the *Golden-Rock*; becauſe a *Galeon* was loſt near it, in which was ſaid to be a very great quantity of Gold. This *Pena Oradada* is very high, and no Ship can paſs between theſe Rocks, or between the Rocks and the Iſland of *Lima*, but Ships that come from the Southward Steer in between *Pena Oradada* and the Point of *Callao*, till they come to the Iſland of *Lima*, to avoid the great Shoal which runs off the Point of *Callao*: And when they have paſt that Point, they Steer directly to the Anchoring-place; which is commonly under the Caſtle. In all this Bay or Port of *Callao*, is ſecure riding, the Ground being clear, growing ſhallow gradually, from 12 to 4 fathom Water, and in it you are defended from the Southerly Wind. About this Iſle, and among the Rocks, is ſtore of good Fiſh, and upon moſt of 'em are Hutts, in which are *Indians*, who make it their conſtant Imploy to Fiſh, and what they catch they carry to *Lima*; where having ſold it, they return and Fiſh for more. Upon the Iſland is the great City of

Lima. *Lima*, the Capital of *Peru*, the Reſidence of the *Viceroy* and *Archbiſhop*; the later of whom is Primate and Metropolitan of the Kingdom. The City is large; and 'tis ſaid, contains 17000 *Spaniards*, beſides a far greater Number of *Mullatoes*, *Moſteſe* and *Indians*. There are 25 Pariſh-Churches in it, all well built, and very rich in Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones; the Images of many of their Saints being of Maſſy-Gold.

It

It is well Fortify'd, having a Caſtle of 70 Braſs Guns, 48 Pounders; cloſe under which the Ships Anchor. It is joyn'd to the Iſland *Callao* by a Stone Bridge: 'Tis a Place of the greateſt Trade of any on the Weſt ſide of *America*, and the Harbour is never without Shipping. When Sir *Francis Drake* came hither, he found 30 Ships in it, of which 17 were the beſt in the South Sea, all well provided, and yet Sir *Francis* took a very rich Ship with 1500 Bars of Silver, and a Cheſt of *Ryals* aboard, beſides Silk and Linnen. Here alſo he had Intelligence of the *Cacafogo*, which ſail'd from this Port for *Panama* a fortnight before he arriv'd here; which Place is 5 or 600 leagues diſtant from this. The Wind does not vary above a Point or two all the way. *Naſſau*'s Fleet burnt forty Ships in this Port, in the Year 1623. The *Spaniards* at *Lima* have Servants in the Country, who are employ'd to Trade with the *Indians* for Gold; and here the Plate Fleet has its Rendezvous before it ſails for *Panama*, as it always does with the King and Merchants Treaſure, when the *Spaniſh* Armada comes to *Portobel*. This Armada arrives firſt at *Cartagena*, from whence an Expreſs is immediately ſent over Land to *Lima*, thro' the Southern Continent, to give notice of its arrival; upon which the Viceroy immediately ſends away the King's Treaſure to *Panama*, where it is Landed, and lies ready to be ſent to *Portobel* on the firſt News of the Armada's arrival there. Theſe Expreſſes are ſent to *Lima*, that the Lading may be ready at *Panama* to be ſent away upon Mules; and it requires ſome time for the *Lima* Fleet to unlade, becauſe the Ships ride not at *Panama*, but at *Perica*; two

leagues

leagues off. The King's Treaſure is ſaid to amount commonly to about 24000000 of Pieces of Eight, beſides abundance of Merchants Money and Goods; all which is carry'd on Mules. In 1685 the *Buccaniers* (among whom was Captain *Dampier*) lay in wait to intercept this Fleet, but before it came up, ſome of their Company were ſeparated from the reſt, and the *Spaniards* having got the Weather-gage by a Stratagem, the *Buccaniers* ran for it; which their Enemies, who for Caution had landed their Treaſure ſhort of their intended Port, ſuffer'd them to to do without purſuing 'em. From this City is ſent every Year a Ship to *Acapulco*, with Quick-ſilver, Cocao, and Pieces of Eight. She arrives commonly a little before *Chriſtmas*, and ſtays till the arrival of the *Minila* Ship; when ſhe takes in Spices, Silks, Callicoes, Muſlins, and other *Eaſt-India* Commodities for the uſe of *Peru*, and then returns to *Lima*. 'Tis but a Ship of 20 Guns; but her Lading is extreamly rich, both Outward and Homeward bound. The *Spaniards* in this City live in great State and Luxury, and the Country is reckon'd healthy; inſomuch, that when the Merchants go from hence to *Panama*, they ſtay there as little while as they can, the Air not being thought ſo wholeſome as that of *Lima*.

The Archbiſhop of *Lima* has 8 Suffragan Biſhops under him, 40 Canons, 9 Arch-deacons, 8 Chanters, 7 Schoolmaſters, 7 Treaſures, 87 Almoners, 6 Agents; the yearly Revenues of the Church, 220000 Crowns. Beſides the Viceroy in this City (whoſe Office is generally triennial) here are a Captain-General, a Preſident of the Royal Audience and Chancery of *Peru*, who all reſide

reſide in this City; together with other inferior Officers, a Major-General, who commands the Garriſon of *Callao*, and a Commander-General of the Marine of *Peru*. Here are a Univerſity, and a Chamber of Inquiſition.

The King's Revenues ariſe here to immenſe Sums by ſeveral Impoſts, but eſpecially the Fifths of the Product of all Silver and Gold, Copper, Iron, Lead, and other Mines. This Duty is free from all Charges, and on theſe Terms he grants the Mines to particular Perſons, who are at the Charge of working them. The Quickſilver-Mines being neceſſary for the Diſcovery of the others, the King of *Spain* reſerves them to himſelf, but grants 30 Years Leaſes to the firſt Diſcovers. When any Mine is diſcover'd, whether Silver, Gold, or any other Metal, the King has 60 Perch in Circumference of it; if Silver or any other Metal, except Gold, of which he has 50 Perch. He has the fifth of all Pearl and Diamonds; the half of all *Huvaca*'s, which are the hidden Treaſures of *Indians*, which are diſcover'd, the Coinage: Beſides the Fifth, here's paid 1½ *per Cent.* on all Exports of Silver and Gold in Bar. All which Revenues riſe to ſo many Millions, that it is almoſt incredible, ſome extending them to 6 Millions Sterling Yearly, out of *Peru* and *Mexico*.

The King's Treaſure. *Spaniſh* Mines.

Cuſco was formerly the Seat of the *Inca Atabaliba*, who is ſtil'd by *Gemelli* King of *Cuzco*. It lies on the other ſide of the Mountains, Weſtward of the Country of the *Amazons*, from which 'tis not far diſtant. Eight leagues from *Callao*, right off the Shore, lie the Iſlands of *Ormdigas*, on which are ſeveral pieces of broken Ground.

Cuſco.

Ground. There are alſo ſeveral ſmall Bays about them, and plenty of good Fiſh. Hither the Fiſhermen come from *Lima* to Fiſh, and here the *Indians* make abundance of Fiſh-Oyl for the ſame Market. The Rocks *Piſcadores* lye due N. and S. from *Callao*, and E. N. E. from theſe Iſlands. The middlemoſt of theſe Rocks is the biggeſt. Upon them are ſeveral Hutts, inhabited by *Indian* Fiſhermen; from whoſe Fiſhing here the Rocks take their Name. Within them is a fine Port call'd *Anton. de Rodas*, where's ſecure riding. The Land high and barren. Two leagues off is the Port of

Chancay. *Chancay*, a very good one; from whence *Wheat* and ſtore of other Proviſions are ſent to *Lima*. The Ground is clear, and there's ſafe Anchoring. Two leagues from hence is the Port of

Proviſions.

Guara. *Guara*, Lat. 11. deg. 2. m. S. On the Windward part of it is a Mountain, on the top of which are ſome *Pyramids*; a little to the Northward is a ſmall Port call'd *Salinas*, the beſt of the two; both ſomething dangerous. At this Place is abundance of Beef ready Salted, and great ſtore of it is ſent hence to *Lima* and *Panama*. A league off is the Iſland of *Don Martin*; whitiſh Land, plain, even, and not a mile from the Shore. Three leagues from it is the little Port of *Zoupe*, ſeldom made uſe of, for want of Trade, tho' there's ſafe riding in it. The Land is high, the Mountains barren, but the Valleys fruitful. Two leagues from this Port is the River *Barancis*, a freſh Water River which runs a great way up into the Country. The Banks are very well inhabited by the *Indians*, and the Fields planted with Corn. Three leagues from hence is the Mountain *Monjala*, a barren Rock, which

Proviſions.

Proviſions.

Corn.

which (at a diſtance off at Sea) looks white, and like a Ship under Sail. Three leagues from hence is *Jaquey* of *Sarra*; and four leagues from that

Guarmay. This part of the Coaſt runs away S. Between theſe two Places is a high Mountain, and over-againſt it a ſmall Port. *Guarmay* has a plain ſpot of Sand; the Land within is double, and has ſome ſpots of Sand on the top of it. Within the Port is a round white Rock, where there's good riding on the Weather-ſide in 8 fathom Water; clear faſt Ground. Here's a freſh-water River, which runs into the Sea near ſome Rocks, where Ships commonly unlade. 'Tis furniſh'd with Wood and other Neceſſaries, and lies in the Lat. of 10 deg. 30 m. S. The Coaſt runs away S. S. W. to the Iſland of *Don Martin*, or *Parratous*. Hence to the Port of *Guarmay*.

Bermejo is 3 leagues. It is a very good one, but not inhabited: There's no freſh Water nearer the Sea-ſide than a mile. Seven leagues to the Northward lies the Mountain of *Mongon*, the higheſt on the Coaſt of *Peru*. It may be ſeen at a great diſtance at Sea, and the Ships many times ſtay a Month or more by it; occaſion'd by the Currents that ſet to the Northward along this Coaſt. The beſt way is to keep off at Sea as much as you can, till you come into the Lat. of *Callao*. A league from *Bermejo* are the *Caleta's*, two ſmall Bays, in both of which is good Anchoring; and before that Port is a little Iſland, high-land, call'd the *Iſletta*, which has a Bay on the E. ſide nam'd *Callibria*; and between the Iſland and the Port are ſome bad Shoals. From the *Caleta's* to *Mongonilla* another ſmall Port, ſeldom made uſe of, 'tis two leagues, and thence to

Bermejo.

Mongon four leagues. Here's another little Illand call'd the *Iſletta*, a league from the Mountain of *Mongon*. 'Tis a low even Iſland, in which lies cloſe under the Main two ſmall Rocks. Three leagues from *Mongon* is the Port of *Coſma*; at the S. Point of which is a little Rock, and a ſmall Shoal of Sand all round it. Within on the ſame ſide is a Freſh-Water River; at the mouth of which is the common Anchoring-place. At the N. Point coming in, is a ſmall low Iſland, higher at both ends than in the middle. This is a very good Port, Lat. 9. deg. 50. m. S. Its entrance is ſafe, all clear and good Ground. Ten leagues hence is the Iſland of *Saints*; and 9 leagues from that, the Mountain of *Guanapi*, a high Mountain, on which the Sea falls very heavy. About a mile to the Leward of it, is a little Iſland that runs out about a league; and near to that Iſland a Rock, high and round; which (at a diſtance) looks whitiſh. This Rock, and the Iſland of *Saints*, bear N. W. and S. E. Between 'em are two more Iſlands, one call'd the Iſland of *Clao*. Four leagues before you come to this Iſle, 'tis ſomewhat dangerous, and when you begin to draw near the Shoals, you'll ſee two little Rocks, one bigger than the other, right againſt a ſmall Bay, in which is a good Port. Here's no freſh Water, but what's fetcht from a Town 3 miles off. From this Bay is another Rock near the Main Land, off which Rock is a Shoal 3 Cables length from it, and more to the Southward is the Rock of

Santa, diſtant about a league and half; near which is a Port that goes by the ſame Name, and in entring it the *Spaniards* commonly look out for

Santa.

for a ſpot of Land that is very plain, and looks like a Pathway; when they ſee it, they run in boldly, and in the Road have not above 4 or 5 fathom of Water. At *Orſa*, a ſmall Village a little within Land, inhabited by *Spaniards*, is ſtore of Biſcuit, Wood, Water, and other Neceſſaries to be had. In 1684 Captain *Eaton* took a Ship off this Port, where ſhe had put in for Water. In the Chanel, between the Iſland and the Main, any Ship may go, keeping nearer to the Iſland than the Main. The ſafeſt way is to keep at a diſtance from the little Iſland, which lies near the Land, for there's foul rocky Ground. The Iſle of *Saints* is a league in length. It is white Ground, and has three broken Places, one of which looks as if it were cut in two in the middle. On the South part of it is a little Iſland, at which there's good Anchoring. Lat. 9. deg. S. Not far to the N. W. is the Port of

Guanchaquo, in which are two Shoals of Sand pretty near the Shore, but the Anchoring-place is without them. 'Tis a bad Port, without defence, and ſuch an ill Place to land at, that ſometimes the very Fiſhermen, who live here, are not able to get aſhore in 3 or 4 days. In the Year 1684 the Citizens of *Truxillo*, to which City this is the Port, built a Fort here for its defence againſt Pirates, cloſe by the Sea-ſide. 'Tis a Place of great Trade. The Town ſtands on the Shoar, and would be very inconſiderable was it not for the Neighborhood of *Guanchaquo.*

Damp.

Truxillo, ſix miles within Land. 'Tis a large City, and moſtly inhabited by *Spaniards:* It is very popular and rich, which made the Privateers reſolve to attempt it, till they heard of the building the Fort at *Guanchaquo*, on which *Truxillo.*

Provisions. Trade. they alter'd their Resolutions. In this City are great stores of Flower, and other Provisions, which are ship'd off at *Guanchaquo*, for *Panama*. Here's also a great Trade driven in Brandy, Sugar, Wine, and Marmalade of Quinces, of which the *English* took 8 Tons in a Prize belonging to the Port of *Guanchaquo*. Three or four Ships are imploy'd Yearly in transporting these Merchandizes to *Panama*. In 1704, *Dampier* took a Ship belonging to this Port, that besides Flower, Sugar, and Brandy, had some Bales of wrought Silk in her. *Truxillo* is an Episcopal See, the Bishop's Revenue 7000 Crowns, two Deans 1000 each, an Archdeacon, a Chanter, a Schoolmaster, a Treasurer, each 600. Here's a Court of Judicature, dependant on that of the Royal Audience of *Peru* at *Lima*. A little to the Northward of *Guanchaquo*, are the River and Port of

Chacama. *Chacama*; the River is at the bottom of the Bay, and the banks of it well inhabited by *Indians*. Hereabouts is commonly a strong Current, setting into the Bay of *Chacama*. On the North side of the River is a small Village of *Spaniards*, call'd *Chao*. Nor must we forget, that within Land lies *Caxamalca*, or the Ruins of it, it being the place where *Pizarro* surpriz'd and murder'd the Inca *Atabaliba*. Not far off is the Port of

Malabrigo. *Malabrigo*, and upon the Port a Mountain of the same Name, high, and at the top of it broken Ground. Near it you perceive the Breasts of *Chacama*, which stand above the Town of *Pisan*; these are the Marks for the Port of *Malabrigo*: There is also to know the Port by, not above two leagues from the Main, a small Rock call'd

call'd the *Rock of Malabrigo*, which Rock looks at a diſtance as if 'twas cut in two in the middle: It lies in 8 deg. S. Lat. The beſt place to anchor in, is to Leward of the Mountain, bringing it to bear due South, and there is no leſs than 50 fathom Water, faſt Anchor-ground. The Rock bears S. E. with *Guanchaquo*. A little to the Northward is

Pacaſmay, an excellent Port, in which is a hollow Rock that has abundance of white Birds about it: Here's freſh Water, but the Spring is ſaid to be three quarters of a mile from the Sea, whence they carry Water to *Cherpe*. This Port lies in 7 deg. 20 m. S. Lat. and the Anchoring-place is to the Weather-ſide of it, near the Mount of *Malabrigo*. Here are ſwarms of Water-Rats, which often do great damage to Ships Cables. A little farther Northward is *Pacaſmay.*

Cherpe, where Ships ſometimes lade Flower. From this Place the Coaſt falls away low by the Sea-ſide to the Mount of *Etem*; yet up in the Country the Land is very high and mountainous. Mount *Etem* is a high round Hill, whence to the *Cherpe.* Proviſions.

Iſle *Lobos de la Mar* is 5 leagues; which diſtance it bears from the Main: It lies in 6 degr. 24 m. S. Lat. 'Tis call'd *Lobos de la Mar*, to diſtinguiſh it from another not far from it, and extreamly like it, call'd *Lobos de la Terra*, for it lies nearer the Continent. The plenty of Seals here gives theſe Iſlands their Name, as it does to others. *Lobos de la Mar* conſiſts indeed of two little Iſlands, each about a mile round, of an indifferent height, a ſmall Chanel between, fit for Boats only, and ſeveral Rocks lying on the N. ſide of the Iſlands, a little way from ſhore. *Lobos de la Mar.* *Damp.*

There's a ſmall ſandy Bay ſhelter'd from the Winds at the Weſt end of the Eaſtermoſt Iſland, where Ships may careen. The reſt of the Shore, as well round the two Iſlands as between 'em, is a rocky Coaſt, conſiſting of ſmall Cliffs; within Land they are both of 'em partly rocky, and partly ſandy, barren, without any freſh Water. No Shrub, Graſs, or Herbs, or any Land-Animal, but Fowl, eſpecially *Penguins*. There is another ſort of ſmall black Fowl, that make holes in the Sand for their Night-habitations, whoſe Fleſh is good ſweet Meat. *Dampier* ſays, he never ſaw any of 'em, but here and at *John Fernando*'s. There's good riding between the Eaſtermoſt Iſland and the Rocks, in 10, 12, or 14 fathom Water, for the Wind is generally at S. or S. S. E. and that Iſland lying E. and W. ſhelters the Road. Here's *Turtle* in pretty good plenty. The Voyage from *John Fernando* to theſe Iſlands took Capt. *Dampier* from the 8th of *April* to the 9th of *May*, 32 Days. Here Mariners furniſh themſelves with *Penguins* Eggs, and thoſe of a Bird call'd *Boobies*; they alſo ſalt young *Seal*, if in fear of Want. Here's almoſt always a great Sea, and the Currents ſet along Shore to Leward. At this Iſland *Paulo Andræa* and *James Querba*, two *Spaniſh* Captains, were caſt away: 'Tis dangerous coming near it, by reaſon of the many Currents running here. From this Iſland to the Windward Point of the Port of *Monura* is 7 leagues. This is ſaid to be as good a Port as that of *Payta*, tho' it is not ſo much us'd. Here's good freſh Water, and abundance of ſeveral ſorts of Fiſh. The Land hereabouts is all mountainous and barren: Within it is a Town, nam'd *Loyala*, ſo call'd

from

from *Martin de Loyala*, one of the firſt Conquerors and Governors of *Peru*, not improbably of the Family of *Ignatius*, Founder of the Order of Jeſuits. A little to the North-weſt is the Point and Port of

Payta, a ſmall *Spaniſh* Sea-port Town, in 5 d. 15 m. S. Lat. 'Tis built on the Sand, cloſe by the Sea, in a Nook or ſmall Bay, under a high Hill: There are in it 80 Houſes, and 2 Churches; the Houſes low and ill built, like thoſe in *Peru*, on all the Sea-Coaſt; the Walls are of Brick made with Earth and Straw kneaded together, 3 foot long, and 2 foot broad, 1½ foot thick, dry'd in the Sun: In ſome places they have no Roofs, only Poles laid acroſs from the Side-walls, and cover'd with Mats; theſe Walls are conſiderably high; if there are Roofs, the Walls are lower. The Churches are large, and fairly carv'd. At one end of the Town is a ſmall Fort, cloſe by the Sea, but no great Guns in it, for the Fort with Muſquets only will command the Bay, ſo as to hinder any Boats from landing. There's another Fort on the top of the Hill, juſt over againſt the Town, which commands both it and the lower Fort. Here are neither Wood nor Water. The Country about *Payta* is mountainous and barren; there is no Town of Conſequence nearer it than *Piura*, a large Town within Land 40 miles diſtant, lying in a Valley, water'd by a ſmall River which falls into the Sea in the Bay of *Cherpe*. This Bay is nearer to *Piura* than *Payta*, yet all Goods imported by Sea for *Piura* are landed at *Payta*, the Bay of *Cherpe* being full of dangerous Shoals, whereas the Road of *Payta* is one of the beſt on the Coaſt of *Peru*; 'tis ſhelter'd from the South

Payta.

Piura.

Wind by the Point, which makes a large Bay and ſmooth Water for Ships to ride; there's room enough for a good Fleet, and Anchoring in any depth, from 6 to 20 fathom, right againſt the Town, the nearer to it the ſhallower the Water, and the ſmoother the riding: 'Tis clear Sand all over the Bay: Moſt Ships paſſing either to the North or South touch at this Place for Water, tho' there is none here, and it is brought 6 miles by *Indian* Fiſhermen, who ſupply all Ships very reaſonably, and good Water is much priz'd all-along the Coaſt. In 1684 Capt. *Dampier* landed, with other Privateers, 4 miles to the South of the Town; the Governor of *Piura* was come with 100 Men to defend it, however the *Engliſh* took the Fort without the loſs of a Man, on which the Governor and his *Spaniards* fled, as did alſo the Townſmen and their Families; the *Engliſh* enter'd the place and found every Body and every Thing gone: They ſtaid here ſix Days, and the *Spaniards* refuſing to ranſom the Town, Capt. *Swan*, who commanded the Privateers, order'd it to be burnt, which was preſently done: Capt. *Eaton* had a little before burnt a great Ship in the Road. The Ranſom the *Engliſh* demanded was 300 packs of Flower, 3000 pound of Sugar, 25 Jarrs of Wine, and 1000 Jarrs of Water.

Proviſions.

About two leagues to the N. N. E. is the River *Colan*; freſh Water, which runs out into the Sea: From hence Ships that touch at *Payta* are ſupply'd not only with Water, but with other Refreſhments, as Wood, Fowls, Hogs, Plantains, Yams, and Maize, *Payta* being deſtitute of all theſe things. The *Indians* of *Colan* are Fiſhermen: At the Mouth of this River are two Sands,

Sands, one on each ſide, ſtretching a mile towards the Sea; and in the middle of theſe two Shoals is the Channel, which is deep. Up this River are many *Indian* Towns and Villages: The Country is mountainous and barren, but there are ſome Valleys which are fruitful, as they are all-along to the Southward upon this Coaſt. The higheſt Mountains here are thoſe of *Metapa*, which are alſo barren, and have many pieces of broken Ground on 'em, but at the top, in two or three places the Land is even, and looks like Tables. In this Bay you have the Land and Sea-winds conſtant; the Sea-wind is commonly at S. and S. by W. which begins about nine in the Morning, and holds till nine or ten at Night; but then this Wind dies away, and half an hour, or an hour after, the Land-wind ſprings up, which is at Eaſt right off the Land, and continues a fine freſh Gale till eight in the Morning, when it falls calm, and ſoon after ſprings up the Sea-wind, as before. The Town of *Colan* ſtands on the River, 'tis inhabited by *Indians:* The Fiſhermen fiſh in Bark-logs, made of many round Logs of Wood in manner of a Raft, and very different, according to the Uſe they are deſign'd for, or the Matter they are made of; they can ſail only before the Wind, ſo that when they go long Voyages, as to *Panama* or *Mexico*, they never are brought back again; but theſe are the larger ſort, the Fiſhermens are leſs, ſomewhat different, and by the benefit of the Sea-wind and Land-wind go little Turns forwards and backwards, either with Fiſh or other Proviſions and Neceſſaries. Two leagues upwards the Coaſt runs W. S. W. from

Payta

Payta to the *Golden Rock*, from whence to the Northermoſt Point of the

Lobos de la Terra. Iſle *Lobos de la Terra* are two leagues more, and they bear from each other N. E. and S. W. This Iſland at Sea is of an indifferent height, and appears like *Lobos de la Mar*. A quarter of a mile from the North end, there's a great hollow Rock, and a good Channel between, where *Dampier* is 7 fathom Water; *Boobies*, *Penguins*, and *Seals* are here in great quantities: *Boobies* are but coarſe Food; 'tis a Water-fowl leſs than a *Hen*, of a light greyiſh colour, her Bill longer and bigger than a *Crows*, ſtrong and broad at the end, her Feet flat like a *Ducks*, her Fleſh fiſhy. The Name is given her from her ſtupidity. The Anchoring-place in this Iſland is at the N. E. end, 4 or 5 fathom Water; 'tis very rocky and barren: here's no Freſh Water. From hence to the Point of *Parina* is about 7 leagues: The Point is low Land towards the Sea, and appears at a diſtance like two Iſlands, one of which looks round, and the other cragged, as if it was cut in pieces. To the Leward of the Point is a fine little Bay. From *Parina* to

C. Blanco *Cape Blanco* is 7 leagues. In the midway is a ſmall Bay and Fort, call'd *Malaca*, which is ſeldom made uſe of: At its South Point is a great Shoal, that runs out above a mile into the Sea to the N.W. therefore in going 'tis beſt to keep neareſt to the North Shore to avoid this Shoal; between which and the Point of *Parina* are ſeveral little Bays, but of no uſe, and (excepting the Shoal near the Point of *Malaca*) all is deep and clear, ſo that you may ride where you pleaſe, only you muſt mind that your Ground-Tackling be good, becauſe of the hard Guſts of Wind,

Wind, which often blow here. *Cape Blanco* is high Land, from whence ſuch boiſterous Winds blow, that 'tis a Proverb with the *Spaniards*, *The ſtouteſt Man of War muſt ſtrike to* Cape Blanco; yet here is never any great Sea. The Cape is in 3 deg. 45 m. 'Tis counted the worſt Cape in all the South Seas to double, paſſing to the Southward; for, in all other places Ships may ſtand off to Sea 20 or 30 leagues, if they find they can't get any thing under the Shore, but here they dare not do it, for they find a Current ſetting N. W. which will carry a Ship off more in two hours than they can run again in five: Beſides ſetting to the Northward, they loſe ground, therefore they always bear up under the Shore, which they often find very difficult, the Wind generally blowing very ſtrong at S. S. W. and S. by W. without altering. The Cape is of an indifferent height, fenc'd with white Rocks to the Sea, whence it takes its Name. The Land in the Country ſeems to be full of high, ſteep, rugged, and barren Rocks. Ships that ſail about this Cape againſt the Breze muſt beat it about by hard Labour; and if there's any Current, as commonly there is, the *Spaniards* are a long time getting about, ſometimes a fortnight or three weeks, and when they have ſplit their Sails, which are ſeldom very good, they run back to *Quiaquil* to mend 'em again. The Tides here riſe and fall not above a foot and half or two foot; the Flood ſets to the South, and the Ebb to the North; the Current is very ſtrong, ſetting to the N. W. which hinders Ships mightily; and the more, becauſe 'tis a very windy place, ſo that many times Ships are not able to carry their Topſails, and then it is but *Damp.*

but bad plying to Windward againſt a Current. From *Cape Blanco* to *Mancora* is 4 leagues, and thence to the River *Tumbes* 14 leagues. 'Twas here *Pizarro* firſt landed in *Peru:* He croſs'd the River by night in a Boat, becauſe the Governor would not receive him as a Friend, ſet upon him, routed him, and plunder'd the Place, which he call'd St. *Michael*, the Name it bears at this day, but 'tis an inconſiderable Village, and of no note for any thing elſe. All along upon the Coaſt is a great Row or Wood of Trees, and the River runs thro' them; on its Banks are fed ſtore of Cattle: It is a Paſſage for Travellers, there being a great Road from it to ſeveral Inland Towns and Villages. The Main-land is very full of Shoals, which ſtretch above two leagues into the Sea, and the Rivers that run from the Land augment 'em. Twenty-eight leagues from *Cape Blanco* is

Pointa Arena.

Point a Arena, or *Sandy Point*, the Weſtermoſt Point of the Iſland *Puna*. Here all Ships bound into the River of *Quiaquil* anchor, and muſt wait for a Pilot, the Entrance being very dangerous for Strangers.

Iſland *Puna.*

The Iſland *Puna* is a pretty large, flat, low Iſland, ſtretching Eaſt and Weſt about 12 or 14 leagues long, and 4 or 5 leagues broad. The Tide runs very ſtrong all about this Iſland, but ſo many different ways, by reaſon of the Branches, Creeks, and Rivers which run into the Sea near it, that it caſts up many dangerous Shoals on all ſides. There's only one *Indian* Town in the Iſland, cloſe by the Sea, and 7 leagues from *Point Arena*, which Town is alſo call'd *Puna*. The *Indians* its Inhabitants are all Seamen, and the only Pilots in theſe Seas, eſpecially for the

Pilots.

River:

River: Their chiefeſt Employment when they are not at Sea is Fiſhing. Theſe Men are oblig'd by the *Spaniards* to keep good Watch for Ships that anchor at *Point Arena:* The Place where they keep this Watch is a Point of Land on the Iſland that ſtarts out into the Sea, from whence they can ſee all Ships which anchor at *Point Arena:* The *Indians* come thither in the Morning, and return at Night on Horſeback. From this Watching Point to *Point Arena* is 4 leagues, all drown'd Maugroue Land. And in the midway between theſe two Points is another ſmall one, where theſe *Indians* are oblig'd to keep another Watch when they fear an Enemy: The Centinel goes thither in a Canao in the Morning, and returns at Night. The middle of the Iſland is Savannah or Paſture. There are ſome Ridges of good Wood-land, which is of a light-yellow or ſandy Mould, producing large tall Trees moſt unknown to Travellers. There are about 20 Houſes in the Town of *Puna*, and a ſmall Church; the Houſes ſtand all on Poſts 10 or 12 foot high, with Ladders on the outſide to go up into 'em. The beſt place for Ships to lie at an Anchor, is againſt the middle of the Town; there's 5 fathom Water within a Cables length of the Shore, and good ſoft deep Oaze, where Ships may careen or hale aſhore. At *Point Arena* are abundance of Oyſters, and other Shelfiſh, as Cockles and Muſcles. This Iſland was the firſt place *Pizarro* conquer'd; 'twas under the Government of *Quaſcar Atabalibas* Brother, to whom *Pizarro* ſent 600 Priſoners he took here, to gain his Friendſhip: And by every thing we read of theſe Parts, it appears they were much better inhabited when under their Inca's, than they have

have been ſince the *Spaniards* came among 'em. Before we treat of the City of *Quiaquil*, we muſt not forget the little Iſland *Santa Clara*, which lies E. & W. 25 leagues from *Cape Blanco*: 'Tis of an indifferent height, and appears like a dead Man ſtretch'd out in a Shroud; the Eaſt repreſents the Head, and the Weſt-end the Feet. Ships that are bound into the River of *Quiaquil* paſs on the South ſide, to avoid the Shoals which lie on the North ſide, where the *Spaniards* ſay is a rich Wreck. The Bay of

A Rich Wreck.

Quiaquil runs in between *Cape Blanco* on the South ſide and *Point Chandy* on the North. *Santa Clara* lies near the bottom of the Bay, 7 leagues from *Point Chandy*, and as far from *Point Arena*; 'tis a league from *Puna* before you come to the River of *Quiaquil*'s Mouth, where it is a mile broad: From thence upwards it lies pretty ſtreight: Both ſides of it are ſwampy Land, ſo overgrown with red Maugroves that there's no going aſhore. Four miles before you come to the Town, is a low Iſland, ſtanding in the River, and dividing it into two, which makes two very fair Channels for Ships to paſs up and down; the S. W. Channel is the wideſt. The Iſland is not above a mile long; from the upper part of it to the Town is almoſt a league, and near as much from one ſide of the River to the other: In that ſpacious place Ships of the greateſt Burthen may ride afloat; but the beſt place is neareſt to that part of the Land where the Town ſtands, which is ſeldom without Ships. *Quiaquil* faces the Iſland, and is built cloſe by the River, partly on the ſide, and partly at the foot of a gentle Hill declining towards the River, by which the lower part is often overflown.

Quiaquil

There

There are three Forts, two ſtanding on the low Ground, the other on the Hill. This Town makes a very fine Proſpect, it being beautify'd with ſeveral good Churches and good Buildings. Here lives a Governour; and this may be reckon'd one of the chiefeſt Sea-ports in the South Seas. The Commodities which are exported from hence are Timber, Cacao, Hides, Tallow, Sarſaparilla, and other Drugs, and *Quito* Cloth. Sarſaparilla grows in the Water by the ſides of the River. The Town of *Quiaquil* is ſaid to contain near 5000 Inhabitants. Sir *Francis Drake* took a Ship belonging to this Port, laden with Ship-Tackling and Furniture, having 80 pound weight of Gold. Capt. *Dampier* ſays, he was with Capt. *Swan* when he advanc'd within two mile of this Town to ſurprize it, in the Year 1684, but their *Indian* Guide getting from 'em, and the *Spaniards* taking the Alarm, that Deſign fail'd. In the Year 1687, Capt. *Townly* and Capt. *Gronet* took it Sword in Hand, with 700 Men, at what time there were 5000 in the Town: They put the Town to Ranſom, and the Governour agreed to pay a Million of Pieces of Eight, and 400 Sacks of Meal, to which the City of *Quito* was to contribute, and the Vicar-General, who was taken Priſoner, was diſpatcht thither to ſollicit the matter. The Privateers carry'd away 200 of their principal Priſoners to the Iſle of *Puna*, where they revel'd ſeveral days with the *Spaniſh* Women and Wine; but the Ranſom not coming in time, they cut off ſome of the Priſoners Heads, and ſent 'em to the Town: The Commander would not pay above 50000 Pieces of Eight, which they took, and carrying off with 'em 100 of the chief of their Pri-

Priſoners, and to the value of Two millions of Livres in Gold, Silver, and Jewels, they were ſo over-burthen'd with Plate, that for convenience of Carriage they would give 80 Pieces of Eight an ounce for wrought Gold. The City is built almoſt all round a little Hill, on which are three Forts, the two leſs commanded by the greater, which is not ſtrong, but on the ſide that faces the River; the two leſs, which are on the declenſion of that Hill, facing the River alſo, are ſurrounded each with a very thin Wall of a conſiderable height: There is a Communication between theſe two Forts and the other, by a Way defended on each ſide by rows of Paliſadoes, fill'd with Earth and Stone. In the great Fort, which is alſo ſurrounded with Paliſadoes, the Privateers found 7 pieces of Cannon 18 and 12 Pounders, but by reaſon of their elevation they could not point their Guns low enough to incommode thoſe that are in the Town, unleſs by beating the Houſes about their Ears: The Stores of Powder are in the middle of the Fort. The Streets are narrow, the Pariſh-Churches very fine, as are alſo the Convents; the Houſes are built upon Poſts, becauſe when the Rains fall from *January* to *April*, the Streets are ſo wet and dirty, they are forc'd to make Bridges, to paſs over the Water and Mire; this makes the Place unhealthy. Their chief Trade is in Cacao and Chocolate. There were Three millions of Pieces of Eight in the Town when the Privateers attack'd it, but the *Spaniards* found means to convey away moſt of that Treaſure. From the Point of *Chandy* to

St. Helena Point

P. *St. Helena* is about 5 leagues: This is the North Point of the Bay of *Quiaquil*, and *Cape Blanco*

Blanco the South: 'Tis a great Bay, having ſome Iſlands, many Rivers, and abundance of Shoals in it, and about 37 leagues in extent. The Point *St. Helena* takes its Name from a ſmall Town inhabited by *Spaniards* and *Indians*. They have generally ſtore of Proviſions here, as Biſcuit, Peaſe, Flower, Corn, dry'd Fiſh, ſalt Beef, Pork, and other Neceſſaries, with which they ſupply ſuch Ships as put in here. The beſt Anchoring is in about 7 or 8 fathom Water, a little to the S. W. of the Iſland. The Land is low, barren, and has no Trees. The Point is high Land, and even a-top. It looks like an Iſland at a diſtance, becauſe the Land about it is low, and it bulges out into the Sea directly to the Weſt. Over-againſt the Point, on the N. ſide, there's a Bay: If you fall in there in the Night, keep your Lead going, and mind your depth, till you either can get out, or with Conveniency come to an Anchor. The Point lies in 2 deg. 15 m. S. Lat. 'Tis overgrown with Thiſtles; no Graſs grows on the Land near the Village, neither is there any freſh Water. Not far off, cloſe by the Sea, 5 paces from the High-water mark, there's a ſort of Bituminous Matter which boils out of a little hole in the Earth, and is like thin Tarr; the *Spaniards* call it *Algatrane*: By much boiling it becomes hard like Pitch, and ſerves for the ſame uſes. The *Indians* here are Fiſhermen; and go out to Sea on Bark-logs; their chief Subſtance is Maize, which they get of the Ships for *Algatrane*. The *Spaniards* ſay, here's a rich Wreck, in 7 or 8 fathom Water. Near this Point the *Spaniſh* Men of War attack'd Captain *Townly*, as he made out of the Bay of *Quiaquil* with his Priſoners and Prize;

Proviſions.

Pitch.

Wreck.

but they left him (when in 5 or 6 days Engagement they found he was too hard for them) tho' he had not a quarter ſo many Guns. Four leagues off, are the River and Town of

Colanche. *Colanche*; the later inhabited by *Indians*, who carry Water from hence to *St. Helena*. Right againſt the River, but at a good diſtance, is an Iſland of the ſame Name, ſaid to be very healthy. There are a few *Indians* upon it, who live by fiſhing: All round it is 10 fathom Water, ſo that you may go from one part to another very ſecurely. A little to the Northward, are two ſmall Rocks call'd *Ahoredos*, or the hang'd Men. For that *Machiaco*, an *Indian* King, having taken two *Spaniards* in a Fight, hang'd one of them upon one Rock, and the other upon t'other. Two leagues to the N. W. are the River and Bay of *Picoya*, at the N. ſide of which is a ſmall Anchoring-place, and Shoals of Sand on both ſides. Keep an equal diſtance between both Shoars, and then you may ſafely venture in. Don't come too near three ſmall Rocks at the entrance, for they are Shoal half a mile round. The River is at the bottom of the Bay. Its Banks inhabited by *Indians*, who ſupply the *Spaniards* with many Neceſſaries. Over-againſt this Bay is the Iſland

Zalongo. *Zalongo*, higher Land than that of *Plata*. It has two ſmall Rocks which are pretty high; one at the S. end, the other at the N. Here's a good place to ride in at the E. ſide, next to the main Land. A little to the Southward of the Anchoring-place is ſome white broken Ground. Six leagues from hence is the Iſland

Plata;

Plata; ſo call'd from the great quantities of Plate which was ſhar'd here by Sir *Francis Drake* and his Company, out of the famous Prize *Cacafago*, the which he brought here. It lies in the Lat. of 1 deg. 10 m. is in length about 4 miles, in breadth about a mile and half; of an indifferent height, but higheſt at the E. end. There are ſome few ſmall Trees upon it, but none fit for uſe. At both Points of the Iſland are ſeveral Rocks and Shoals that ſtretch out almoſt a mile into the Sea, which often breaks upon them. There are three ſmall and ſteep Rocks at the S. E. end. 'Tis deep Water all round, except at thoſe two Points abovemention'd, and the Anchoring-place is on the E. ſide, in a Sandy Bay, good Ground and ſmooth Water. Here is plenty of Turtle at certain Seaſons of the Year, which Captain *Sharp* found, and abundance of Goats. Here's no freſh Water, or ſo little 'twas not worth mentioning, for they cou'd not fill above 20 gallons a day out of a little Spring iſſuing from a Clift near the Anchoring-place, which is within a Cables length of the Shore, 14 fathom Water. Farther off you cannot anchor by reaſon the Bank is ſteep, and your Anchors will not hold. The Trees it produces, are ſmall-body'd, low, and grow thin, overgrown with long Moſs. Here's good Graſs in the beginning of the Year. The Goats are now deſtroy'd. From the S. E. Point there ſtrikes out a ſmall Shoal a quarter of a mile into the Sea, where is a great Ripling during the Flood. The Tide runs ſtrong. The Flood South, and Ebb North: There's good Landing on the Sandy Bay againſt the Anchoring-place, and at no place beſides. *Boobies* and *Plata.*

Man of War-Birds; the later ſomething like our *Kites* in *England*, are in great plenty here, but no other Land Animal. From hence 'tis five leagues to

Cape Lorenzo.

Cape Lorenzo; half a league before you come to it is a good Anchoring-place, where (if you want freſh Water) you may ſupply your ſelf. All the Coaſt is deep and clear, and you may ride in any part of the Cape of St. *Lorenzo*, which is higheſt near the Water-ſide. There are only a few Trees and Buſhes upon it. Right againſt it are two Rocks, which look like two Fryers, and are ſo call'd. The one is high and ſlender, the other bluff. At Sea, the Cape bearing N. 4 or 5 leagues off, ſhows plain above, and you may ſee the top of a Church Steeple. It lies in 1 deg. S. To the Southward is a Shoal of Sand, which ſtretches out to Sea (from the Main) about a league; and is half a league in breadth. 'Tis one of the Capes where *Dampier* ſays there are no Land-Winds. Three leagues from hence is a little high Rock, and 2 leagues farther the Port of

Manta.

Manta, a ſmall *Indian* Village on the Main, 7 or 8 leagues from the Iſland of *Plata*. It ſtands ſo advantageouſly to be ſeen, being built on a ſmall Aſcent, that tho' there are but a few poor ſcattering *Indian* Houſes, yet it makes a very fair Proſpect to the Sea. There's a fine Church, adorn'd with a great deal of Carv'd Work: It was formerly a Habitation of *Spaniards*, but they are now remov'd. The Land about it is dry and ſandy, bearing only a few ſhrubby Trees. Theſe *Indians* plant no manner of Grain or Root, but are ſupply'd from other Places: Themſelves commonly keep a

ſtock

ſtock of Proviſions to relieve Ships that want; for this is the firſt Settlement Ships can touch at, bound from *Panama* to *Lima*, or any other Port of *Peru*. The Land is not fit for Maize. There's a Spring of good Water between the Village and the Sea. On the back of the Town, a pretty way up in the Country, is a very high Mountain, tow'ring up like a Sugar-loaf, only a little ſquare; and call'd *Monte Chriſto*, a good Sea mark, there being none like it on all the Coaſt. The Body of it bears due S. from *Manta*; a mile and half from the Shore, right againſt the Village, is a dangerous Rock, which never appears above Water, neither does the Sea break upon it, becauſe here's ſeldom any great Sea; yet 'tis now ſo well known, that all Ships bound for this Place eaſily avoid it. A mile within this Rock is good Anchoring in 6, 8 or 10 fathom, hard, ſound, and clear Ground; and a mile from the Road, on the W. ſide, is a Shoal running as far out into the Sea. From *Manta* to Cape *Lorenzo* the Land is plain and even. The *Spaniards* (who formerly dwelt here) live now 20 miles within Land, where they have built a large Town which bears the ſame Name; and 250 miles farther, on the Continent, ſtands the City of

Quito, formerly Capital of a Kingdom of that Name, which was given by the Inca *Guaynacapa* to his Son *Atabaliba*, who ſeiz'd his elder Brother's Dominions in *Peru*, which occaſion'd thoſe Wars between them that facilitated the Conqueſt of that Empire by the *Spaniards*. Here it was *Pizarro* routed the Viceroy *Nunez*, and ſtruck off his Head. The City is now very Populous, an Epiſcopal See, and a good Government, com- *Quito*

monly in the poſſeſſion of a Perſon of Diſtinction. The Revenue of the Biſhop is 18000 Ducats yearly, his Dean 1500, the reſt of his Church 10000 among them; the Eccleſiaſticks are all paid by the King. Here's a Court of Audience, or Auditor of Accounts, to whom thoſe of *Popayan*, *Loyo*, and *Quiaquil* are Subordinate. This City is ſeated in the Heart of the Country, inhabited partly by *Spaniards*, and partly by *Indians*, who are by much the majority, but under the *Spaniſh* Government. 'Tis environ'd with Mountains of a vaſt height, from whoſe Bowels many great Rivers have their riſe:

Gold. Theſe Mountains abound in Gold, which (as has been hinted elſewhere) is by violent Rains waſh'd with the Sand into the adjacent Brooks, where the *Indians* reſort in Troops, waſhing away the Sand, and putting up the Gold-duſt in their Calabaſhes, or Gourd-ſhells. *Quito* abounds more with this deſirable Metal than any other Place in *Peru*. The Country is ſubject to great Rains, and very thick Fogs, eſpecially in the Valleys: For which Reaſon 'tis very unwholſom and ſickly. The chiefeſt Diſtempers are Fevers, violent Head-ach, Pains in the Bowels, and Fluxes. *Dampier* ſays, *he knows of no Place where Gold is found, but what is very unhealthy.* Here's a great Cloth-Manufacture in this Town of both Serges and Broad-Cloth: It is not very fine, but is worn by the common ſort of People throughout the whole Kingdom of *Peru*. This and all other Commodities are ſent hence to *Quiaquil* to be ſhipt off; that Town being the Port to this, all Goods are alſo Landed there

Trade. which are ſent to *Quito* by ſhipping. The Cloth made here is in good demand at *Panama*, and other

other Places in *Terra Firma*. The River St. *Jago* riſes in the Mountains hereabouts, and it runs thro' a Country as rich in Soil as perhaps any in the World, eſpecially when it draws within 10 or 12 leagues off the Sea. *Tomaco*, another River, and a larger, ſprings from theſe Mountains. It is thick inhabited with *Indians*, and ſome *Spaniards* live there, who traffick with the *Indians* for Gold. This Country is (in general) well Peopled, and probably the Riches of the Mountains of *Quito* are the occaſion of it. We muſt now return to the Coaſt, where leaving *Manta*, and ſailing Northward 7 leagues, we come to the Bay of

A fine and populous Country

Caracas, a pretty deep Bay, at the bottom of which is a River, call'd the River of *Charapato*, which is ſaid to run a great way into the Country. In the middle of the Bay is the common Anchoring-place, and on the S. ſide, right againſt it, is a ſmall Village of the ſame Name. There are not above 8 or 9 Houſes in it, moſtly built of Palmeto-Trees, and inhabited by *Indian* Fiſhermen, who have little or no other Food but Fiſh. Theſe People are poor, and the *Spaniards* have for that Reaſon little or no converſe with them. In the middle, at the entrance of the Bay, is a ſmall Iſland of an indifferent height, very well cloth'd with Trees, and from the N. Point of the Iſland to the N. Point of the Bay, runs a Shoal clear over, ſo that there's no going there with a Ship; but on the S. ſide of the Iſland between it and the Main, you may ſafely venture. The Coaſt runs N. E. and S. W.

Caracas.

Before we proceed, ſomething muſt be ſaid of the *Gallapagos* Iſlands, or the enchanted Iſles; ſo call'd by the *Spaniards* who diſcover'd them.

Gallapagos.

Damp. There are a great number of 'em, and all uninhabited, lying under, and on both ſides of the Æquinoctial. The Eaſtermoſt of them is about 110 leagues from the Continent. Map-makers do not place them far enough to the Weſtward. The *Spaniards* (from whoſe Draughts alone they are taken) report them to be many in number, ſtretching N. W. from the Line, as far as 5 deg. N. but *Dampier* ſays, he did not ſee above 14 or 15. Some of 'em are 7 or 8 leagues long, and 3 or 4 broad. They are of a good height, moſt of 'em flat and even at the top; 4 or 5 of the Eaſtermoſt are rocky, barren, and hilly, producing neither Tree, Herb, nor Graſs, except by the Sea-ſide, and a green prickly Shrub about 10 or 12 foot high, without either Leaf or Fruit; with Buſhes of Burton-Wood, which is very good Firing. There's Water on theſe barren Iſlands in Ponds and holes among the Rocks. Some other of theſe Iſlands are moſtly plain and low, and the Land more fertile, producing Trees of divers ſorts, unknown to us. Some of the Weſtermoſt of them are 9 or 10 leagues long, and 6 or 7 broad; the Mould deep and black. In theſe are Groves of Mammee-Trees, pretty big Rivers; and in the leſs Iſlands are Brooks of good Water. The Sieur *de Luſſan* (who was here with the Freebooters in the Year 1687, after having commended theſe Iſles for their plenty of Land and Sea-Turtle and Fiſh) writes, *Mais d'un autre Cote ces avantages ſont combatus par le manquement d'eau, dont ces Iſles ſont entierement depourvues. But on the other ſide, all theſe Advantages are fruſtrated by the want of Water, of which theſe Iſlands are entirely deſtitute.* *Cowley* tells us, They cou'd find no good Water, but

but in one of the Iſlands lying under the Æquinoctial; whereas *Dampier* ſays, there are ſeveral pretty big Rivers and Brooks of good Water, as above mention'd. Now the Reader has by theſe Contradictions had a taſte of the Difficulties we encounter with in writing after Travellers; the leaſt we can expect is, that we ſhall not be accountable for the Errors of Originals, when with great Pains we have endeavour'd to diſtinguiſh the beſt by Compariſon with others. The latter informs, that he never met with a place ſo well ſtor'd with *Land-Turtle*, and multitudes of *Guano's*, as fat and large as any he ever ſaw, and ſo tame, that a Man may knock down 20 in an hours time with a Club: *Land-Turtle* are in ſuch plenty, that 5 or 600 Men might ſubſiſt on 'em alone for ſeveral months, without any other ſort of Proviſion; they are extraordinary fat, and ſo ſweet, that no *Pullets* eat finer; one of the largeſt will weigh 200 pound weight. There are green *Snakes* on theſe Iſlands, but no other Land-Animal; tame *Turtle-doves* are found here ſomewhat leſs than a *Pigeon*, excellent Meat. Here are good Channels between theſe Iſlands, fit for Ships to paſs, and in ſome places Shoal-water, where there grows plenty of *Turtle-graſs*, a ſign that theſe Iſles are plentifully ſtor'd with *Sea-Turtle* too; the ſort here is, a baſtard green, and the Shell thicker than other green *Turtle* in the *Weſt-Indies*, but their Fleſh not ſo ſweet; they are larger than other green *Turtle*, and the beſt Feeding for thoſe Animals are among theſe Iſlands, here being plenty of Graſs. They live here the greateſt part of the Year, and then go 100 leagues out to the Continent to lay. The Air of the *Galapagos* is temperate enough, con-

Proviſions.

conſidering the Clime; here's conſtantly a freſh Sea-breeze all day, and cool Winds in the night: The Rains fall in *November*, *December*, *January*, at which time there are Storms mixt with Thunder and Lightning; after theſe Months come moderate refreſhing Showres, and Weather always fair in *May*, *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*. The firſt Iſle, Capt. *Dampier* writes, they came to, lies under the Æquator; the next is 2 leagues from that, both rocky and barren; they anchor'd at the North ſide, a quarter of a mile from Shore, in 16 fathom: 'Tis ſteep all round this Iſland, and no anchoring, only at this place, where 'tis but ordinary riding, for the Ground is ſo ſteep, if an Anchor ſtarts it never holds again, and the Wind is commonly off from the Land, except in the Night, when the Land-wind comes more from the Weſt. Here's no Water but in Ponds or in the Rocks: That Iſland they firſt anchor'd at, has Water on the North end, falling down in a ſtream from high ſteep Rocks on the ſandy Bay, where it may be taken up. Capt. *Davis*, an Adventurer in the South Sea, ſtaid here three months, and all that while he and his Men fed on nothing but *Land-Turtle*, ſo fat, that he ſav'd 60 Jars of Oyl out of thoſe he ſpent, which Oyl ſerv'd for the ſame uſes as Butter. He found very convenient places to careen in, and good Channels between the Iſlands, with very good Anchoring-places. Capt. *Harris*, another South-Sea Adventurer, came hither alſo, and met with ſome Iſlands that had plenty of Mammee-trees, and pretty large Rivers, the Sea plentifully ſtored with ſuch Fiſh as at *John Fernando*'s, but larger and fatter; here are particularly abundance of *Sharks*. The North part of the ſecond Iſland

they

they anchor'd at lies 28 m. North of the Æquinoctial. Theſe Iſles have plenty of Salt. Being once got out of the verge of the coaſting Trade-Wind, in ſailing from theſe Iſlands to the *Eaſt-Indies*, it blows a very brisk Gale. Capt. *Davis* ſteering W. S. W. from thence, till he met the true Trade at E. S. E. ſteer'd directly South clear from the Line, till he got to the Southward of the Tropic of *Capricorn*, and ſo quite without the Trade: Here's a ſoaking Current, not very ſtrong, but yet ſo that a Ship could get very little by turning. This is recommended as a very good Stage to the *Eaſt-Indies*, by paſſing about *Terra del Fuego*. Theſe Iſlands are not diſtinguiſh'd by Names, except in *Cowley*'s Voyage, and the Chart done for him; his Account of 'em is as follows. 'The firſt we ſaw of theſe *Iſlands* 'lay near the Latitude of 1 deg. 30 m. It makes 'high Land, and I call'd it *King Charles's Iſland*: 'We had ſight of three more, which lay to the 'Northward of this: that next to it I call'd '*Croſſman's Iſland*; the next to that, *Brattle*'s; 'and the third, *Sir Anthony Dean's Iſland*. We 'ſaw many more to the Weſtward, one of which 'I call'd *Eures's Iſland*, another *d'Aſſigny*'s, and 'another *Bindlos*'s. We anchor'd in a very good 'Harbour, lying toward the Northermoſt end 'of a fine Iſland under the Æquinoctial, which I 'call'd *The Duke of York's Iſland*, to the Eaſtward 'of which is another fine round Iſland, and to 'that I gave the Name of *The Duke of Norfolk's* '*Iſland*: To the Weſtward of *The Duke of York's* '*Iſland* lies another, which I nam'd *The Duke of* '*Albemarle*'s. In the latter is a commodious Bay 'where you may ride Land-lock'd; and before 'that Bay lies another Iſland, which I call'd Sir

'John

'*John Narborough*'s. Between *York* and *Albemarle* 'Iſland lies a ſmall one, which I call'd by my own 'Name, or *Cowley's Enchanted Iſland*; for having 'had a ſight of it, upon ſeveral Points of the 'Compaſs it appear'd always in as many diffe-'rent forms, ſometimes like a ruin'd Fortifica-'tion, ſometimes like a great City, *&c.* To the 'Bay in *York Iſland* I gave the Name of *Albany* '*Bay*, and to another place, that of *York Road.* 'Here are excellent good Water, Wood, *&c.* and 'a rich Mineral Ore. To the Northward we 'ſaw three more fine Iſlands; the Eaſtermoſt I 'call'd *The Earl of Abingdon*'s: Then ſailing a-'long between the other two, I call'd the 'Weſtermoſt by the Name of the Lord *Culpeper*, 'and the Eaſtermoſt by that of the Lord *Wen-'man.* 'Twas this Voyager who gave Name to *Pepys Iſland*, he having it ſeems a particular fan-cy to chriſten the Places he came to, as Seamen generally affect to do, by which means they are oft confounded, Charts render'd different one from another, to the puzling thoſe that uſe 'em; tho' every Nation wou'd chuſe that Appellation which was given by one of themſelves, yet when a Name has prevail'd, 'twill always ſtand. The Vanity of *Sharp*, to call *John Fernando* Queen *Ca-therine's Iſland*, has not loſt the old Name; and 'tis likely all the fine Denominations given the *Galapagos* by *Cowley* will not be found any where but in his own Chart and Voyage, whatever the Fame of thoſe Perſons may deſerve. We have been the longer about theſe *Iſlands*, becauſe our *Engliſh* Voyagers give the fulleſt Account of 'em of any; and 'tis probable, that as we become more acquainted with that Paſſage Eaſtward, and the *South-Sea Trade*, they will be found very com-

commodious to both. We muſt now continue our Survey of the Coaſt; and the next Place to be mention'd is

Cape *Paſſao*, about 3 leag. from the Bay of *Caracas*. 'Tis in the Lat. of 8 m. S. It runs into the Sea with a high round Point, which ſeems to be divided in the midſt. It is bald againſt the Sea, but within Land, and on both ſides, full of ſhort Trees. The Land in the Country is very high and mountainous, and appears to be very Woody. Here are no Land-breezes, and 'tis one of the moſt remarkable Places in the South Seas for Currents. At the pitch of the Cape are two Rocks, both of them viſible above Water. If you want to Anchor near it, you muſt go to the S.W. over-againſt a ſmall Town, where you may ride ſecurely in 8 fathom Water. Obſerve that you come not too near the Cape, for it has ſome rocky Ground. 'Tis full of round Hills, and in the N. part is a ſort of Water which taſtes as if ſalt Water and freſh were mixt together. It iſſues from a Rock that lies a Stones-caſt from the Shore. 'Tis a bold Shore, and ſteep to the Cape; having white Clifts to the N. end. To the Southward ſtands a little Harbour about half a mile broad, and 10 leagues from *Monte Chriſto* beforemention'd: Between this Cape and the River *Coaque* is that of *Sama*, and the Bay of *Baciabo*. The River has a Rock and Shoal of Sand at its entrance, and a mile farther it divides into two Branches, the one running to the N. W. and the other to the S. E. The Bay is about a mile to the S. of the River, and pretty deep. At the bottom of it are a great many white Clifts, which are ſuppos'd to lie directly under the Line. The Bay is rocky all round,

Cape *Paſſao*.

and

and at each Point are dangerous Sands, which ſtretch 4 or 5 miles off to the Sea. 'Tis five leagues from Cape *Paſſao*; and 7 leagues farther is the River of *Coaque*, which runs a great way up into the Country. At the Foot of the Mountains ſo call'd, which are very high and cover'd with large Trees, is the Village of St. *John*, inhabited by *Spaniards* and *Indians*; right againſt the Mountains is a ſmall barren Iſland. There are next to this River three others, that go by the Name of *Cogimes*, lying cloſe by one-another, full of Shoals in moſt Places, ſtretching above a league from the Shore into the Sea: keep ſounding within two leagues off the Shore, but to Windward of the three Rivers you may come nearer Land. From the laſt of them to the Point of *Apottete*, is 3 leagues. 'Tis a ſmall Port, near which is a round Hill, and behind that good Wood and Water, with a very ſmooth Landing-place. It has two white Clifts, and at the head of it is good Anchor-ground. Sometimes, tho' very ſeldom, here ſprings a freſh Gale of Wind from the Shore, which, if you are not careful, may drive you from your Anchors. From hence 'tis three leagues to

Cape *St. Franciſco*

Cape St. *Franciſco*; the Land between Cape *Paſſao* and this, is full of ſmall Points, making as many little ſandy Bays between them, and is of an indifferent height, cover'd with Trees of ſeveral kinds, ſo that ſailing by this Coaſt, you ſee nothing but a vaſt Grove or Wood; which is ſo much the more pleaſant, becauſe the Trees are of various Forms, both in reſpect to their Growth and Colour. It is a high Cape, but far higher within Land than near the Water-ſide. When you are N. or S. from it, it looks like three

three Capes. It has ſeveral white Clifts, and is famous for the rich Prize, nam'd the *Cacafago*, taken juſt off of it by Sir *Francis Drake*. Here alſo Captain *Dampier* took two *Spaniſh* Prizes, in the Year 1704. The Coaſt runs away more to the S. Eaſtward. The Land, to the N. of it, is low, and extraordinary woody. The Trees are thick, and ſeem to be of a prodigious height and bigneſs. This Cape is the South Bounds of the Bay of *Panama*; between it and the Iſland *Gallo*, are many Navigable Rivers.

From this Cape to the South part of the great Iſland *California*, in the Lat. of 23 degr. 30 m. from *April* to *November* is the dirty rainy Seaſon, with hard Storms of Wind, prodigious Flaſhes of Lightning, and terrible Claps of Thunder, which are at the worſt in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*. Between theſe two places alſo all the Coaſt is full of Worms, and therefore very inconvenient for a ſingle Ship; but the *Spaniards* ſay there are no Worms to the Southward of the Cape, and that thoſe Ships that Trade only on the Coaſt of *Peru* and *Chili*, and never go to the Northward of this Cape, are never Worm-eaten. It is not only the bounds of the Bay of *Panama*, but of foul Weather; which makes it very remarkable: The later ſeldom reaching to the Southward of it, perhaps not one Year in twenty. However, it has been known, that the Rains have came up as high as *Paita*. From hence to Point *Gallera*, is two leagues. 'Tis a low Point, and off it lye many Rocks and Shoals. You may know it by two white Clifts upon it near the Shore. From this Point to the Bay of *Tacames*, is 3 leagues. The Land here is lower than it is farther Northward. At the entrance

of

of the Bay, between two Shoals, is a ſmall Iſland. You may Anchor in any part of the Port to Windward, and the nearer Shore the better Anchorage, and the deeper. Here you may Wood and Water. Off the two Points of this Bay run two dangerous Shoals right from the Shore, for near a league and half; but between them both is pretty deep Water, and the Southermoſt of theſe two Shoals ſtretches along Shore to Point *Gallera*. From the Bay of *Tacames* to the Bay of St. *Mattheo*, is 7 leagues. The later is very high Land, and has a great many Shoals running from it two leagues into the Sea. The Water is Shoal for three or four leagues; not above 4, 5 or 6 fathom. Both to the Northward and Southward the Land is all white Clifts by the Seaſide. The Bay lies juſt in the middle of them. In the bottom of it are two Rivers of freſh, but white musky Water. On each ſide of the Mouth of theſe Rivers are Shoals of Sand; and near the Rivers Mouths very pleaſant rows of fine green Trees, which is the Mark to know them by; for the Mouths of them are ſo narrow, you cannot perceive them at a diſtance. From St. *Mattheo* to the

R. of St. *Jago*.

R. of St. *Jago* is ſeven leagues. This River is near two degrees North of the Æquator. It is large and navigable ſome leagues up; and ſeven leagues from the Sea it divides it ſelf into two parts, making an Iſland which is four leagues wide near the Sea. The wideſt Branch is that on the S. W. ſide of the Iſland. Both Branches are very deep, but the Mouth of the narrower is ſo choak'd with Shoals, that at low Water even Canoa's can't enter. Above the Iſland it is a league wide, and the Stream runs

pretty

pretty ſtreight, and very ſwift. The Tide flows about 3 leagues in the River, which riſes in the Mountains of *Quito*. The Land in the Iſland, and on both ſides of the River, is of a black deep Mould, producing extraordinary great tall Trees of many ſorts, ſuch as uſually grow in theſe hot Climates; as *Cotton*, *Cabbage-Trees*, &c. All this Country is ſubject to very great Rains, ſo that this part of *Peru* pays for the dry Weather which they have about *Lima* and all that Coaſt. This is thought to be one Reaſon why the *Spaniards* have made ſuch ſmall Diſcoveries in this and other Rivers. Another, ſays *Dampier*, may be the wildneſs and enmity of the Natives on this Coaſt, who are naturally fortify'd by their Rivers and vaſt Woods; from whence (with their Arrows) they can eaſily annoy any that ſhall land here to aſſault them. There are no *Indians* live on this River within 6 leagues of the Sea, and all the Country ſo far is full of impaſſable Woods, ſo that to get at the *Indians* on the Main and Mountains there's no way, but by rowing up the River; and if any who are Enemies to the Natives attempt this (as the *Spaniards* are always hated by them) they muſt all the way be expos'd to the Arrows of thoſe who wou'd lie purpoſely in Ambuſh in the Woods for them. Theſe Wild *Indians* have ſmall Plantations of Maize, and good Plantain-Gardens, for Plantains are their chiefeſt Food. They have alſo a few Fowls and Hogs. Six leagues up this River Mr. *Dampier* and his Comrades went and found two ſmall Hutts thatcht with *Palmeto* leafs. The *Indians* ſeeing them row towards their Houſes, got their Wives, Children, and Houſhold-ſtuff into their Canoa's,

Indians hate the *Spaniard*.

and paddled away faſter than they could row: Their Huts were cloſe by the River, on the Eaſt ſide, juſt againſt the end of the Iſland. They ſaw a great many other Houſes a league from 'em, on the other ſide of the River, but the main Stream ſeem'd ſo ſwift, they were afraid to put over, leſt they ſhould not be able to get back.

Proviſions. They found only a Hog, ſome Fowl, and Plantains in the Huts. 'Tis ſuppos'd theſe *Indians* got their Hogs from the *Spaniards* by ſome Accident, or from *Indians* that converſe with the *Spaniards*. I have read in other Authors, that there is a ſmall Village 3 leagues up the River, and that the Banks of it are all-along well inhabited by *Indians*, who have ſeveral Plantations of Maize, Walks of Fruits, and Pens of Beeves and Hogs, of which 'tis ſaid there's good ſtore here.

At the River's Mouth is 4 fathom Water: If you would enter, keep neareſt to the S. E. ſide, and when you are over the Bar, there's very deep Water: 'Tis a mile broad, and the Land the higheſt on all the Coaſt, excepting St. *Matteo*. From this River to the

Sardinas B. Bay of *Sardinas* is 6 leagues. The Bay is about 10 leagues over, and in it are many great Sands; 'tis Shoal a good way off, and ill venturing in. Cloſe by the Sea-ſide it is all low Land, full of ſmall Rivers, whoſe Banks are very well Peopled with *Indians*. The Water of theſe Rivers is very white, and both ſmells and taſts very ſtrong of Muſk, occaſion'd by the many *Alligators* that are in 'em. At the South end of the Bay begins the high Land, and the Coaſt ſtretches away to the W. S. W. till you come to the Cape of St. *Franciſco*. This Bay begins at the Point of *Manglares*, from whence are ſeveral

ral Rocks and Shoals, which ſtretch out into the Sea, otherwiſe all the Coaſt is clear and deep, and good Anchor-ground: Here is ſometimes a ſtrong Current ſetting to the North. Here the Privateers landed in the Year 1687, and ſurpriz'd a Guard of 15 *Spaniſh* Soldiers, who being put to the Torture, declar'd, that they were ſet to watch the River, which is call'd *Elmaralda* from the abundance of Rocks of Emeralds that are found there. In 8 days, from the Mouth of this River, Canoas may get up to the City of *Quito*, which by Land is 240 miles from it. From Point *Manglares* to the

Iſle of *Gallo* is 12 leagues: Between them is a little Iſland or Rock, call'd *Gorgonilla*, perhaps from the Iſle *Gorgonia*. The Iſland is of an indifferent height, cloath'd with very good Timber-Trees, and is therefore often viſited with Barks from *Quiaquil* and other places. It lies in a wide Bay about 3 leagues from the Mouth of the River *Tomaco*, and 4 leagues and half from an *Indian* Village of the ſame Name: There's a Spring of good Water at *Segnetta*, on the N. E. end, and at the ſame place a ſmall ſandy Bay with good landing. The Road for Ships is againſt this Bay, where there's good ſecure riding in 6 or 7 fathom Water; and here Ships may careen. It is but Shoal-water all about this Iſland, yet there's a Channel to come in at where there's no leſs than 4 fathom Water: You muſt go in with the Tide of Flood, and come out with Ebb, ſounding all the way. There are ſeveral Springs of good freſh Water on this Iſle, and fine ſandy Bays: On the N. and S. Point are ſeveral Rocks, ſome of which look like a Barn, others like Ships under ſail. It lies in

Gal

2 deg. 45 m. N. is about 2 or 3 leagues long, full of ſmall Hills. At the South-weſt end lies another ſmall Iſland, low and rugged, where live 3 or 4 *Spaniſh* Families. The River *Tomaco* is (as has been obſerv'd) about 3 leagues to the N. E. and a mile and half farther is the Town of *Tomaco*, on the Main: 'Tis Shoal at the Mouth of the River, yet Barks may enter. The Village is ſmall, and is a place to entertain the *Spaniſh* Merchants, who come to trade there with the *Indians* for Gold, or to load Timber for *Gallo*. *Doleman* an *Engliſhman*, and eight Men more of *Sharp*'s Crew, were murder'd here in the Year 1680, by Don *Bertram*, who ſurpriz'd 'em as they were Wooding and Watering a ſmall Bark. *Dampier* was here in the Year 1684, when the Privateers took all the Inhabitants of the Village and a *Spaniſh* Knight, call'd Don *Diego de Pinas*, who came to load Timber: The *Engliſh* took what they wanted out of his Ship, and then let her go. Here an *Indian* Canoa came aboard 'em with three Men in her; they could not ſpeak *Spaniſh*, nor diſtinguiſh the *Engliſh* from *Spaniards*, the wild *Indians* taking all white Men to be ſuch. They drank freely of the Wine which was given 'em, and were ſtreight-body'd, well-limb'd Men, of a mean height, black Hair, long Viſage, ſmall Noſes and Eyes, thin-fac'd, ill-look'd, and of a very dark-Copper colour. Two Canoas of *Engliſh* row'd 7 or 8 leagues up the River, and found but one *Spaniſh* Houſe, which they were told belong'd to a Lady of *Lima*, who had Servants there to trade with the *Indians* for Gold; but they ſeeing the *Engliſh*, ran away, leaving ſeveral ounces of Gold in Calabaſhes behind 'em. From the Iſland *Gallo* to the

Iſle

Isle of *Gorgonia* is 25 leagues; good Anchoring on the West-side of the Island in 38 fathom clear Ground, not two Cables length from the Shore. The Island is uninhabited. It lies in 3 deg. Lat. N. is a pretty high Island, and very remarkable, by reason of two Saddles, or risings and fallings on the top. It is about 2 leagues long, and a league broad; is 4 leagues from the Main, and has two smaller Islands at each end. The Land against the Anchoring-place is low; there's a small sandy Bay and good Landing. The Mould is black and deep in the low Ground, on the high Land a red Clay. 'Tis well cloath'd with large Trees of several sorts, green and flourishing all the Year. 'Tis very well water'd with small Brooks issuing from the high Land. Here are abundance of little black Monkeys and *Indian* Coneys. 'Tis a very wet Coast, and Rains hard all the Year long. There are but few fair days, and all the difference in the Seasons of the Year, is, that it does not always Rain alike; sometimes it pours down as out of a Sieve, at other times like good Showers. 'Tis deep Water about the Island, and no Anchoring but at the West-end. The Tide rises and falls 7 or 8 foot up and down. Here are a great many Periwincles and Muscles to be had at low Water, as also Pearl-Oysters in great plenty; some will have 20 or 30 small Seed-Pearl; some one or two pretty large ones, some none at all. The inside of the Shell is more glorious than the Pearl it self. The Fish is not sweet nor wholsom, as slimy as a Shell-Snail. The Anchoring-place is over-against a small River of fresh Water: There's good Water also in the smaller Islands. 'Tis a proper

Gorgonia

Rainy Country

Pearl,

place to careen in, and is pretty well ſtor'd with Turtle. There are a great number of Whales on this Coaſt. The two little Iſlands lie one at the Eaſt, and the other at the Weſt-end; both look white, occaſion'd by the Dung of ſeveral ſorts of Fowls: That at the Eaſt-end is call'd *Flaminio*, that at the Weſt near the Anchoring-place, *Iſletta*. Here are ſome Rivers that are Shoal for two leagues into the Sea; therefore keep off Shore: For if it be flowing Water the Currents will have you aſhore. From the Iſland *Gorgonia* to the great Bay of

Bonaventura: *Bonaventura* is 25 leagues. Between them are a great many ſmall Rivers, at whoſe Heads the *Spaniards* wait for Gold, which is waſh'd down from the great Mountains near them. There are ſeveral Rivers, Iſlands and Shoals in the Bay. About 12 leagues from hence is the Iſland of *Palmes*; a ſmall Woody Iſland, which has a Sand on the S. E. ſide ſtretching from one end of it to the other. The Rains fall ſo plentifully here, that if there be no Springs, there can hardly be want of Water in the Valleys and holes. This Iſle lies in the Lat. of 4 deg. 15 m. N. Thence to Cape

Corrientes. *Corrientes* is about 13 leagues. This Cape is in the Lat. of 5 deg. 10 m. It is high bluff Land, with 3 or 4 ſmall Hillocks on the top. It appears (at a diſtance) like an Iſland. Here's a *Damp*. ſtrong Current running to the N. When you have paſt the Cape, you diſcover a ſmall white Iſland, which the Privaters (ſays *Dampier*) chac'd, ſuppoſing it had been a Sail. The Cape looks (at Sea) like an Iſland; at the Point of it is a ſmall Rock. 'Tis a clear and good Coaſt. Thence to the River *Sande* is 12 leagues; a great River,

River, whoſe Banks are well inhabited by *Indians*, not under the *Spaniſh* Government. They are Poor, and 'tis their Poverty that protects them. The Coaſt all-along here is deep, and you may ſail cloſe to the Shore in 10 or 12 fathom Water, clean hazy Ground. The Land to the Northward riſes in 6 Mounts, not very high, but at a diſtance they look like 6 Iſlands. They are call'd the *Anegadas*, and ſtretch to the Bay of St. *Antonio*, ſix leagues. The Land in this Bay is very low, and in rainy Weather cover'd with Water; only the tops of the Trees to be ſeen. Along the Shore to the Northward are ſeveral ſmall Iſlands; beſure keep without them, for they are dangerous. In this Bay is a ſmall Village, now poſſeſt by *Indians*, but formerly built by ſome *Franciſcan* Fryers, who were ſent thither as Miſſionaries; but it being a wretched wet Place, and the Natives Poor, the Fryars ſoon grew weary of it, and left it to the *Indians*. It is bad going into this Bay, by reaſon of a great Shoal of Sand which runs a great way into the Sea, from its North Point. And when you are in you lie open to the S. the S. W. and other Weſterly Winds. Five leagues from hence is the Port of

Santa Clara, off which lie four Rocks, and in the middle of it is a ſmall River. It is but a bad Port, lying open to the S. W. and other Southerly Winds, which in the Winter time blow very hard here. This Port is in 6 deg. N. A little to the Northward of it is the Port of *Santa Clara*,

Quemado, at whoſe Mouth are ſeveral Rocks and Iſlands, and a great many good Harbours along this Coaſt. The Land here is not very high. 'Tis planted with Walks of Cocao-Nuts. *Quemado*.

The Coaſt is deep and dangerous in Winter-time. At the bottom of the Port are two Rivers of freſh Water, and at the entrance, both on the N. and S. ſide, ſeveral ſmall Rocks or Iſlands. Keep in the midway between both Points, and you may go in very ſecurely. But 'tis no ſafe Port, and but ſeldom made uſe of. From this Port to that of

Pinas. *Pinas* is 25 leagues. It lies in 7 deg. N. Lat. and is ſo call'd from the abundance of Pine-trees growing there. The Land is pretty high, riſing gently as it runs into the Country; which near the Sea, is all cover'd with high Woods. The Land that bounds the Harbour is low in the middle, but high and rocky on both ſides. At the mouth of the Harbour are two ſmall high Iſlands, or rather barren Rocks. The *Spaniards* (in their Pilot-Books) commend this for a good Harbour; but *Dampier* ſays, it lies all open to the S. Winds, which frequently blow here in the wet Seaſon; beſides, the Harbour within the Iſlands is a Place but of ſmall extent, and has a very narrow going in. There runs a Stream of freſh Water into the Sea, which is not eaſily to be come at ſometimes, for the great ſwelling Surges that come into the Harbour. Seven leagues from which is Point

Garachina. *Garachina*, in 7 deg. 20 m. N. Lat. 'Tis pretty high Land, rocky, and deſtitute of Trees; but Woody farther up in the Country. It is fenc'd with Rocks againſt the Sea. Within the Point by the Sea, at low Water, you may find ſtore of Oyſters and Muſcles. I muſt here correct *Dampier*, who ſays (vol. 1. p. 174.) the Point lies in 7 deg. 20 m. and p. 198. that it lies in 6 deg. 40 m. Others make it in 7 deg. 20 m.

as

as he did at firſt; and ſo we ſhall leave it with this Obſervation, That the want of Letters is the Reaſon moſt Voyagers have not treated their Subjects with that exactneſs, accuracy and curioſity they are capable of bearing; and all Authors, who follow them, as all are oblig'd to do, can't but lament the Uncertainties they are often left in. 'Twill be a hard matter to remedy this evil; for we don't ſee what Encouragement wou'd tempt Men of equal Learning and Judgment to expoſe themſelves ſo long to the Hardſhips, Terrors, and Barbarous Converſation of the Sea; and we muſt be contented with ſuch Memoirs as are given us, by thoſe that for a ſmall Profit can be reconcil'd to all thoſe Misfortunes. Tho' Mr. *Dampier* tell us, p. 174. this Point is in 7 deg. 20 m. N. and contradicts himſelf afterward. It may be occaſion'd by others miſtakes; and that particularly which he mentions, p. 192. *by the way* (ſays he) I muſt correct a groſs Error in our common Maps, which giving no Name at all to the South Cape of St. *Michael*'s Gulph, which yet is the moſt conſiderable, and is the true Point *Garachina*, give that Name to the North Cape, which is of ſmall remark only for thoſe whoſe Buſineſs is in the Gulph; and the Name St. *Lorenzo*, which is the true Name of the Northern Point, is by them wholly omitted, the Name of the other Point being ſubſtituted into its Place. Here's a ſtrong Flood, which runs out of the River *Sambo*; good Anchoring within the Point in 4 fathom at low Water. The Tide riſes 8 or 9 foot, the Flood ſets N. N. E. the Ebb S. S. W. The Tide runs 5 knots and a half in an hour.

The

Gulph of St. *Michael.*

The Gulph of St. *Michael*, of which *Garachina* is the South Point, lies near 30 leagues from *Panama* towards the S. E. The Way is between the King's Iſlands, and the Main. Many Rivers fall into the Sea in it, as *Santa Maria*, *Sambo*, and *Congos*. The River *Congos* is the neareſt Way, in the Journey over Land from the S. to the N. Sea. It comes directly out of the Country, and ſwallows up many ſmall Streams that fall into it from both ſides; and at laſt loſes it ſelf on the N. ſide of the Gulph, within Cape St. *Lorenzo*. 'Tis not very wide, but deep, and navigable ſome leagues within Land. There are Sands without it, but a Channel for Ships. The *Spaniards* do not make uſe of it, becauſe of the Neighbourhood of St. *Maria*. The River of *Sambo* ſeems to be a great River; for there's a great Tide at its Mouth. It falls into the Sea at the S. ſide of the Gulph near Point *Garachina*. Between the Mouths of theſe two Rivers on either ſide, the Gulph runs in towards Land ſomewhat narrower, and makes 5 or 6 ſmall Iſlands, which are cloath'd with great Trees, green and flouriſhing all the Year, and good Channels: Beyond which, farther in ſtill, the Shore on eachſide cloſes ſo near with 3 Points of low Mangrove Ground, as to make a Streight ſcarce half a mile wide; which ſerves as an entrance to the inner part of the Gulph, which is a deep Bay, 2 or 3 leagues over every way; and about the E. end of it are the Mouths of ſeveral Rivers, the chief of which is

St. *Maria* R. Gold-Mines.

St. *Maria* R. eight or nine leagues up. It divides it ſelf into many Branches, which are only fit for Canoa's; and ſo far the Tide riſes and falls about 18 foot. Six leagues from the Rivers Mouth

Mouth on the S. ſide of it, the *Spaniards* (about 40 Years ago, when they firſt diſcover'd the Gold-Mines here) built a Town of the ſame Name, which was taken by Capt. *Coxon*, Capt. *Harris*, and Capt. *Sharp*, at their entrance into theſe Seas, not long after 'twas built. It grew more conſiderable afterwards; and when Capt. *Harris* (the Nephew of the former) took it, he found in it all ſorts of Tradeſmen, Stores of Flower, Wine, Iron-Crows and Pickaxes for the Slaves to Work in the Mines; for beſides what Gold and Sand they take up together, they often find great lumps wedg'd between the Rocks, as if it naturally grew there. Captain *Harris* brought a lump thence as big as a Hens Egg, and ſaid there were lumps much bigger. Theſe lumps are not ſo ſolid, but that they have Creviſes and Pores full of Earth and Duſt. This Town is not far from the Mines, where the *Spaniards* keep a great many Slaves to Work in the dry Seaſons. After the Rains is the beſt ſearching for Gold, becauſe they waſh it down the Rivers, where it ſettles at the bottom. The *Indians* get moſt, and of them the *Spaniards* buy more than they have of their Slaves. Captain *Harris* found 120 pound of Gold in this Town. Here Captain *Dampier* adviſ'd Captain *Swan*, and Captain *Davis*, to ſettle, after they had taken 1000 *Negroes*, and employ them in getting Gold out of the Mines, which (he ſays) might have been done with eaſe: For it was but 6 Months before, that *Harris* had driven away the *Spaniards* from the Town and Mines; and the *Indians* in the Neighbourhood, who were mortal Enemies to the *Spaniards*, had been ſpirited with their Succeſſes againſt them; being

Damp.

A Settlement may be made.

Damp. being assisted by the Privateers; to whom they were fast Friends, and ready to receive and assist them. In this River they might have careen'd their Ships, and fortify'd the Mouth of it so, that if all the strength the *Spaniards* had in *Peru* had come against them, they cou'd have kept them out, if they had laid Guard-Ships of strength to lock them up; yet they had a great Country to live in, and a great Nation of *Indians* that were their Friends. Besides, which was the principal Thing, they had the N. Seas to befriend them, from whence they cou'd export Themselves, or Effects, or import Goods
Riches. or Men, to their Assistance; by which acquisition of Power, they might have been Masters not only of those Mines (the richest ever yet found out in *America*) but of all the Coast as high as *Quito*.

I have already observ'd, this River is the chief Passage between the two Seas, of which more will be said in the following Chapter; for tho' the East side does not appear to be within the Limits of the Act, the West and these Mines (for which only People covet to come this way) certainly are, and the *English* have attempted 'em from the North Sea with such good Success, that they were once Masters of some of 'em, but could not keep, nor work 'em, for want of Hands. This River has been a famous Harbour and Rendezvous for Privateers, who build Canoas here, and meet their Companions from the North Seas. There is another small new Town at the Mouth of it; it stands on the North side of the open place, and there is more Air than at the Mines or *Santa Maria* Town, where the People are in a manner stifled with Heat for want

of

of it. The Land about theſe Rivers is a deep black Earth, and the Trees it produces very tall and large. The Land at Cape *Lorenzo* is low, full of Creeks, and near it is Shoal-water. From that Cape to the Iſland *Planta* is ten leagues: It lies a league from the Main, and the Water about it is indifferently deep, but near the Main 'tis all along Shoal-water, not above 4 foot a league from the Shore. Seven leagues from this Iſland is *Chepelio*, another ſmall Iſland, upon which are ſome Mullatoes and Negroes belonging to the Gentlemen of *Panama*, about 20 miles off. And being arriv'd ſo near that City, which may be reckon'd the Capital of South *America*, we ſhall cloſe this Chapter, the Subject of the next requiring more Application, both from our ſelves and the Reader.

Chap. VII.

Of the Bay, City, and Country of Panama, *the Iſthmus of* Darien, *and the Province of* Terra Firma, *ſo far as 'tis within the Limits of the* New Company.

THo' ſome Parts of the Continent and Iſlands treated of in the laſt Chapter can't properly be reckon'd part of *Peru*, but belong to *Terra Firma*, yet we were loth to begin a new Chapter, having a Head of ſo much importance to do it with ſo near. It is not to be doubted but all the Weſtern Coaſt of *Terra Firma* is within the Limits of the Act, which gave Occaſion to this Treatiſe; That the Country abounds moſt with

Mines;

Mines; That Communication between the two Seas may be as eaſily maintain'd as any other Settlement; but what Views of this kind may be had, or how far it wou'd anſwer the Intention of the Projectors, muſt be left to other Judgments and Conjectures.

Panama. The City of *Panama* was one of the firſt the *Spaniards* made a Settlement at on the Continent, the Convenience of the Two Seas might probabiy invite 'em to it, when *Peru* and the Gold Mines were not diſcover'd. 'Twas from this Place that the South parts of *America* became known to the *Europeans*; and it being the Seat of the *Spaniſh* Governour, (the Chief next the Viceroy of *Mexico*) it ſoon became populous and conſiderable, and ſo continu'd flouriſhing till it was taken in the Year 1670, by Sir *Henry Morgan* and his Band, Pyrates of all Nations. Before it was deſtroy'd by him, it was ſituated on the border of the South Sea, in the Iſthmus of the ſame Name, in 9 d. Lat. N. 'Twas open on all ſides, having no Walls nor Forts, but two Redoubts, one on the Shore mounted with 6 Pieces of Cannon, the other on the Road to *Cruz*, with 8 Pieces of Cannon, all Braſs; but in the City there were beſides 28 Pieces of Cannon, 24, 12, and 8 pounders. It contain'd 7000 Houſes, all built with Cedar, except a few that were Stone. The Streets were broad, beautiful, and regularly built, 2000 of them very magnificent, wherein liv'd the richeſt Merchants; their Furniture was extreamly rich, 'ſpecially the Hangings and Paintings. There were 8 Monaſteries, one of which only was for *Women*, a Cathedral Church, a Pariſh Church, and an Hoſpital ſerv'd by *Nuns*. The Biſhop was then, and is ſtill, Suffragan to the

the Archbiſhop of *Lima*, but Primate of *Terra Firma*. Here were alſo great numbers of Stables for Mules, that convey the King and Merchants Plate to the North Sea. The neighbouring Fields were all cultivated with fruitful Plantations and pleaſant Gardens. The *Genoeſe* had a ſtately Houſe in the Town for their Factory, which carry'd on the Negro Trade, but this, 200 Warehouſes, and all the City, were laid in Aſhes by *Morgan*; for which, and other Services of this nature, he got the Honour of Knighthood: Since this it has never been reedify'd, but the *Spaniards* remov'd their Seat to

New Panama, 4 miles from the Ruins of the *Old*. It gives Name to a large Bay, famous for a great many navigable Rivers, ſome of which are very rich in Gold; and it is very pleaſantly ſprinkled with Iſlands, not only profitable to their Owners, but very delightful to Paſſengers and Seamen that ſail by 'em. It is encompaſs'd on the backſide with a pleaſant Country full of ſmall Hills and Valleys, beautify'd with Groves and ſpots of Trees, which appear in the Savannahs like ſo many little Iſlands. This new City is ſurrounded with a high Stone Wall, is adorn'd with many fair Churches and Convents, beſides the Preſidents Houſe and other public Buildings, which make it one of the fineſt Objects that's to be ſeen in *America*. The Walls are well mounted with Cannon, moſt of which look towards the Land. It is ſaid to have no leſs than 8 Pariſh Churches, and 30 ſmall Chapels, and to contain much about the ſame number of Houſes that *Old Panama* did. The chief Officers in this City are, a Governour, a Captain-General, and a Preſident, 4 Councellors, the *Spaniſh* King's Proctor-General, *New Panama.*

neral, and a Provoſt. The Officers of the Audience are, an Auditor of the Accounts, a Treaſurer-General, and a Commiſſary-General. The Biſhop's See, of which we have ſpoken ſomewhat before, was the firſt founded in *Terra Firma*, and his Revenue is 3000 Crowns a Year, the reſt of his Church as much more. There are no Woods nor Marſhes near *Panama*, but a dry champaign Land, not ſubject to Fogs or Miſts. The Wet Seaſon begins the latter end of *May*, and continues till *November*, at which time the Sea-brezes are at S.S.W. and the Land-winds at N. At the dry Seaſon the Winds are moſt between E.N.E. and N. yet off in the Bay they are commonly at S. The Rains are not ſo exceſſive about *Panama* itſelf as on either ſide of the Bay, yet in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt* they are ſevere enough: Gentlemen that come from *Peru* to *Panama*, eſpecially in theſe Months, cut their Hair cloſe, to preſerve 'em from *Fevers*, for the Place is ſickly to them, becauſe they come out of a Country which has never any Rains or Fogs; to other People this City is healthy enough. It was not fortify'd againſt the Sea till about the Year 1682, for before *Sawkins*, *Coxon*, and *Sharp* enter'd thoſe Seas, they fear'd no Enemy on that ſide, but ſince they have planted *Guns* clear round the Walls. The Warehouſes here are never empty of Goods, nor the Road of Ships, the Trade of *Chili* and *Peru* centring in this City. We have in the preceding Chapters ſpoken of the ſhiping off the King's and Merchants Plate at *Lima*, and ſending it hither to be forwarded by Land to *Portobel*, when the *Armada* arrives, at which time this City is crowded with Merchants and Gentlemen, the Seamen are buſie in landing the Treaſure,

Treaſure, which the *Caravan-maſters* convey over Land on Mules, in Droves, every day. During this heat of Buſineſs there's no hiring an ordinary Slave under a *Piece of Eight* a Day, and then Houſes, Lodgings, and Proviſions are extravagantly dear. Tho' the Viceroy of *Peru* reſides at *Lima* (which is look'd on as the Metropolis of his Government on that account) and here's only a Preſident under him, yet this is a Place of the greateſt Trade of any in the *South Seas*. From the *North* it receives almoſt all the *European* Goods that are brought to *Terra Firma*, *Peru* and *Chili*, and ſhips 'em off here for the Ports of the *South Sea*, as *Quiaquil*, *Truxillo*, *Lima*, *Arica*, *Coquimbo*, *Govanadore*, *Valparizo*, *Baldivia*, &c. from whence they bring hither the Plate and Commodities of thoſe Countries. The Plate is ſent by Land-carriage no farther than *Venta de Cruz*, on the River *Chagre*, which comes within 20 miles of *Panama*, and from *Cruz* to the North Sea is about 80 miles. The Goods are ſent down the River thence in Canoa's and Boats, afterwards by Sea to *Portobel*. The Merchants, to ſteal the *Cuſtom*, ſometimes pack up Plate among Bale-Goods. If their Ships are not ready to ſail the 30th day after the *Armada*'s arrival, they are in danger of being left behind. From *Portobel* the *Armada* ſails to *Cartagena*, to take in the Plate of *Mexico*; and here the *Patache* meets it, which is a Galeon that is imploy'd a Coaſting, to gather the Kings Taxes: From *Cartagena* it ſails to the *Havana* in the Iſle of *Cuba*, where it meets the *Flota*, a ſmall number of Ships that takes in the Effects of the Merchants of *Mexico* at *la Vera Cruz*. The *Flota* having joyn'd the *Armada*, the whole Fleet ſails for *Spain* thro' the Gulf of *Florida*;

Plate ſent to the Armada.

rida; the South-Sea Ships lie a great deal longer at *Panama* before they return home. The Town is not ſo ſickly when 'tis empty'd of the vaſt Concourſe at this time of hurry, as 'tis then reckon'd to be, for the Air is good; it lies open to the Sea-wind, which riſes about Ten in the Morning, and continues till Eight at Night, when the Land-wind comes, and blows till 8 or 9 in the Morning. In the Road of *Panama* is *Perica*, three ſmall barren rocky Iſlands, at 2 leagues diſtance: The City having this Inconvenience, that being ſituated at the bottom of its Bay, and the Sea leaving the Strand dry very far on that Coaſt, there is no riding within a league of the place for great Ships, but the Merchandiſe is brought up in Barks and Boats. The *Lima* Ships load home with Merchants Goods for *Peru* and *Chili*. The Port is better than that of *Old Panama* was, and freſh Water more plenty, it ſtanding on the Banks of a River that falls into the South Sea, call'd *Rio Grande*, which is pretty broad, and ſmall Veſſels may go up. In the Bay are the *King's Iſlands* or *Pearl Keys*, a great many low woody Iſlands, lying N.W. by N. and S. E. by S. They are 7 leagues from the Continent, 14 leagues long, and 12 from *Panama*. There's a ſmall, low, flat, barren Iſland between theſe Iſles and Point *Garrachina*, call'd *Gallera*, where Capt. *Harris* divided the Spoil of *St. Maria*, and was attack'd by 5 *Spaniſh* Barks fitted out at *Panama*, but he made ſo brave a defence, that they were glad to leave him. We cannot learn why theſe Iſlands are nam'd *Pearl Iſles*, there being no Pearl-Oyſters, nor Pearl-Oyſterſhells, about 'em; other Oyſters there are, good Meat. The Northermoſt Illand of all this Range is call'd *Pa-*

Road of *Perica*.

Kings Iſlands.

Pachique, a ſmall Iſle about 11 leagues from *Panama*; the Southermoſt is nam'd *St. Pauls*; none of the other have any particular Name, tho' there are many bigger. Some of theſe Iſlands are planted with Bonano's and Plantains, and there are Fields of Rice on others: The Gentlemen of *Panama*, to whom they belong, keep Negroes there to plant, weed, and husband their Plantations: Many of 'em, the largeſt eſpecially, are wholly untill'd, yet very good fat Land, full of large Trees. Theſe unplanted Iſlands ſhelter many Runaway Negroes, who abſcond in Woods all day, and at night pillage the Plantain-walks in the other Iſlands. Betwixt theſe Iſlands and the Main is a Chanel of 7 or 8 leagues wide, a good depth of Water, and Anchoring all the way. The Iſlands border thick on each other, yet they make many ſmall deep Chanels, fit only for Boats to paſs between moſt of 'em. At the S. E. end, about a league from *St. Pauls* Iſland, is a good place for Ships to careen, or hale aſhore; 'tis ſurrounded with Land, and has a good deep Chanel on the N. ſide to go in at; the Tide riſes about ten foot perpendicular. Moſt of theſe Iſles are pretty low and pleaſant, ſhaded with tall ſtreight Trees of ſeveral ſorts: In moſt of 'em there's good Fruit, Wood, and Water; they are in all about 40; the *Spaniards* build pretty good Veſſels in one of 'em. About them you will hardly find leſs than 60 fathom Water, unleſs you are very near 'em. 'Tis a great Unhappineſs to the Curious, that they muſt take their Memoirs from Voyagers, who generally write of every thing by hearſay or gueſs, except what relates to the navigating their particular Ships: Some of them place theſe Iſlands ten

leagues from *Panama*, others 30; and *Dampier* (whom I have follow'd) 12 leagues; and ſo it is in other caſes, but we endeavour to take the *beſt* Information in all. The biggeſt of theſe Iſlands reſembles rather the Main than an Iſle, 'tis ſo ſpacious and mountainous. They are all like a long Bar, which divides the Chanel of the Bay in two, one to the Eaſt, the other to the Weſt: They are ſo pleaſant and lovely, they are commonly call'd *The Gardens of Panama*; and almoſt all the chief Citizens have Plantations or Country Houſes there, and delicious Gardens adorn'd with Fountains, Grotto's, and every thing for Pleaſure or Pomp; they make a lovely Proſpect as you ſail by 'em, appearing in divers ſhapes, according as they are naturally form'd by many ſmall Creeks and Branches of the Sea. The main Land appears alſo on t'other ſide in many forms beautify'd with ſmall Hills cloath'd with Woods of divers ſorts of Trees, always green and flouriſhing. There are ſmall high Iſlands within a league of the Main, ſcatter'd one here and there. Six leagues South of *Panama*, in the Bay, is the

I. *Tavoga* Iſland *Tabogo*, or *Tavoga*, about 3 miles long and 2 broad, high mountainous Land. On the North ſide it declines with a gentle Deſcent from the Sea: The Land near the Shore is of a black Mould, and deep, but towards the top of the Mountain ſtrong and dry. The North ſide makes a very pleaſant ſhow, looking like a Garden of Fruit, inclos'd with many high Trees: Here are Bonana's, Plantains, Cocoa-Nuts, *&c.* The S. W. of the Iſland has never been clear'd, but is full of Fire-wood and various kinds of Trees. There's a very fine ſmall Brook of freſh Water, which ſprings out of the ſide of a Mountain,

tain, and gliding thro' a Grove of Fruit-trees, falls into the Sea on the North ſide. There was a ſmall Town ſtanding by the Sea, with a *Church* at one end, but now the greateſt part is deſtroy'd by the Privateers. There is good Anchoring right againſt the Town, about a mile from the Shore, where you may have 16 or 18 fathom Water, ſoft oazy Ground. Cloſe by the N.W. end of it is the little Iſland *Tavogilla*, with a ſmall Channel between 'em. There's another woody Iſland, about a mile on the N. E. ſide of *Tavoga*, and a good Channel between: 'Twas to theſe Iſlands Sir *Henry Morgan* ſent in purſuit of the Citizens of *Panama*, who fled hither with their beſt Effects, which the Pyrates took and brought back to the City, with their Owners Priſoners: And here the Lady, whom their Captain was enamour'd of, fell into their hands; and the Fame of her Chaſtity will live as long as his Memory will be preſerv'd with Infamy, for his Rapin, Luſt, and Cruelty. Here the Pyrates ſquander'd away their Time in Lewdneſs with the *Spaniſh* Women, and loſt an Opportunity of taking a Galeon, in which was more Treaſure than they found in *Panama*. And indeed, the Iſland is ſo very charming for its Beauty and Product, that it might well tempt thoſe Robbers to divert themſelves after their Fatigues on the Continent: *It looks* (ſays the Sieur *de Luſſan*, in his Voyages) *like an Enchanted Iſland, ſo gay and ſo delicious are the Houſes and Gardens.* The Pyrates have made this one of their Harbours, and not only *Morgan*'s Bands were lucky here, but *Sharp*'s, the latter taking two good Prizes bound for *Panama*, the Iſle lying well to intercept Ships from the South. He traded here alſo with the Trade

Indians, who came from the City to buy Brandy and Wine; for the *Spaniards*, notwithſtanding the ſevere Prohibitions of the Governours, will trade, even with the Privateers; and the Governours themſelves ſometimes connive at it: The Citizens of *Panama* bought of *Sharp* the very Goods he took in the two Prizes above mention'd, as he tells us in his Journal; the more credible in this, becauſe *Dampier* writes what is ſaid of the Trade of the *Spaniards* with the Pyrates. There's a ſmall Village on the North ſide of *Tavoga*, inhabited by Negroes, whoſe Houſes are thatch'd, and are Slaves to the Gentlemen & Merchants of *Panama*, to look after their Fruit-walks here, as they do on moſt of theſe Iſlands. In the Bay, right againſt this Village, is the common Anchoring-place, in 17 or 18 fathom Water. The Town was burnt by Capt. *Swan*'s Men, in the Year 1685.

The Iſland *Otaque* is another inhabited Iſland in the Bay of *Panama*, not ſo big as *Tavoga*, yet there are good Plantain-Walks on it, and Negroes to look after them. Theſe Negroes rear Fowls and Hogs for their Maſters at *Panama*, as do the other Negroes on the other Iſlands. Here the Privateers, in 1685, intercepted an Expreſs from the *Lima* Fleet to *Panama*, by which they underſtood the *Spaniards* had Landed the Treaſure (for which they waited) at *Lavelia*. Capt. *Swan*, and the Privateers who rang'd in theſe Parts with him, intended to have attack'd the City of *Panama* it ſelf, being 1000 ſtout Men in all; but the Preſident had provided ſo well for its defence, by ſending for Succours both from the N. and S. that they were deterr'd from attempting it; and the *Spaniſh* Fleet

Fleet engaging 'em, oblig'd 'em to quit this Bay, where they had ſome time been Maſters. 4 leag. to the S. S. W. of *Pacheca* (an Iſle before mention'd) lies that of *Chucke*, the laſt of the Iſles in the Bay of *Panama*, a ſmall, low, round, woody Iſland, but uninhabited; and 'twas between theſe Iſlands that the *Spaniſh* Armada fought the Privateers. Having thus given a full Account of the City of *Panama*, the Bay and Iſlands, in the next place we muſt do the ſame by the

Of the Iſthmus of *Darien*

Iſthmus of *Darien*, and the Communication between the two Seas. *Dampier* writes, 'That 'the moſt direct Paſſage from the South Sea to 'the North, is by the River *Cheapo*, or that of 'St. *Maria*; of both which we treated in the preceeding Chapter, or the River *Congos*, the neareſt of all, 'That it is not above 60 miles 'from Sea to Sea; that at either of thoſe Rivers 'a Man may paſs it in 3 days time with eaſe. The *Indians* can do it in a day and half: And whether the *Indians* are Friends or Enemies, a Party of 5 or 600 Men may paſs it without asking leave of the Natives, tho' it is much better to have them Friends. Thoſe that paſs from the North Sea to the South, generally Land near the *Golden-Iſlands*, one of *Samballo's*; and carry with them Knives, Sciſſars, Looking-glaſſes, Hatchets, Toys, and Trade with the *Indians* in their way to St. *Maria*; whither as the ſhorteſt cut they direct their march, as Capt. *Sharp* did in 1680, and croſs'd the *Iſthmus* in 9 days. But *Luſſan* and the Freebooters in 1685, were (from the firſt of *March* to the twelfth of *April*) above ſix weeks in that Country, but then they lay ſtill ſome time; and *Dampier* was 23 days, in the Year 1681 from Sea to Sea. But theſe Paſ-

Paſſage from Sea to Sea.

ſages have been longer or ſhorter, according to the oppoſition they have met with from the *Spaniards*, or the aſſiſtance they have had from the *Indians*; who are, in theſe Parts, Enemies to the *Spaniards*. The Privateers hire *Indian* Guides, and have them for a ſmall matter. The firſt who attempted a Paſſage over the *Iſthmus*, was *La Sound*, a French Privateer, who has given his Name to one of the *Samballo* Iſlands in the North Seas: The next was Captain *Sharp* and his Company, ſince which ſeveral *Engliſh*, *French*, and other Privateers have done the ſame. Sir *Henry Morgan* went up the common Paſſage, which is the River *Chagre*, by which (as has been obſerv'd) the *Spaniards* bring their Plate down to Ship, for *Portobel*'s at that Rivers Mouth. *La Sound* got as far as *Cheapo*, within 6 leagues of the Sea, on the River of the ſame Name; whoſe Mouth is within 7 leagues of *Panama*. This River riſes near the North-ſea; for *Dampier* croſt it 4 days before he reach'd that Ocean, in his return by Land, and is the laſt he met with which runs into the South-ſeas.

Monſ. *de Luſſan* writes, that when he and the Freebooters paſt the *Iſthmus* in 1685, from *Golden Iſland*, the firſt day they croſt a ridge of Mountains, and then came to a Valley water'd by a River, which they were forc'd to croſs forty times in going two leagues. That they Fowl'd and Hunted the fifth day, meeting with Game enough of Beaſts and Fowls of all ſorts; in which this Country abounds, as, Partridges and Pheaſants, the former bigger, the latter leſs than any in *Europe*. This Fowling and Hunting hinder'd their March, but the ſeventh day they arriv'd at the River *Bocca del Chica*, which runs into

into the South Sea. They Traded with the *Indians*, and had Maize, Potatoes, Bonanas and Manjoc, for Knives, Sciſſars, Needles, Thread, Beads, Hatchets, Combs, and other ſuch Ware, which the *Indians* ſet a great value on. At this River they ſtaid 24 days to build Canoa's, for which they carry'd Tools with them; and all that while liv'd in a very Friendly manner with the Natives who guided them down the River, where they met with many Rocks, Shelves, and Shallows, ſo that they were oblig'd ſometimes to carry their Canoa's in the Water, which made it eleven days before they arriv'd in the Bay of *Bocca del Chica*; which takes it Name from the River that here runs into it: Thus they were but really 16 or 17 days on the way, and might have been much leſs.

The River of *Darien* falls into the North Sea, is very broad at the Mouth, but not above ſix foot Water at a Spring Tide: The Tide riſing very little. In the Year 1681, Capt. *Coxon* went up this River with a Party of Men about 100 leagues before they came to any Settlement, and then they found ſome *Spaniards*, who liv'd there to Trade with the *Indians* for Gold. There are a ſort of *Indians* between that and the Sea, ſo fierce, that they will have no Commerce with any white-Men. They uſe Trunks, about 8 foot long, out of which they blow Poyſon'd Arrows. Theſe are always at War with our *Darien* friendly *Indians*. Their Habitations are 160 miles from the Sea. There are abundance of Manatee in this River, and ſome Creeks belonging to it. The friendly *Indians* Intercourſe with the *Engliſh* was begun by Capt. *Wright*, about 30 Years ago, by means of an *Indian* whom he ſtole away

away, bred up, and then ſent him amongſt them to inſtill a good opinion of the *Engliſh* into them; which has had ſo good an effect, that not only ſeveral hundreds of our Countrymen have been kindly entertain'd by them in their Traverſes of the *Iſthmus*, but ſome have been left among them, and been civily us'd for Months together; as Mr. *Wafer* the Surgeon, and others. *Dampier* ſays, that in croſſing this Country he enter'd a large Valley of the fatteſt Land he ever took notice of: The Trees were not very thick, but the largeſt he ever ſaw. 'Tis well water'd with ſmall Rivers both on the North and South Shore. The *Indians* are great Hunters, and have beſides Plantations of Plantains, Maize, Potatoes, Yams, *&c.* but 'tis thought theſe are cultivated ſince the Trade they have had with the Privateers, about the Mouth of the River *Conception*, and the Iſles of the *Sambalioes*; which were firſt made the Rendezvous of Privateers in the Year 1679. Towards the North Shore there's a ridge of Mountains to be croſt. Of all that ever I read of this *Iſthmus* and its Paſſage, I can ſee no great difficulty for a Settlement, when ſupported by a Fund and a Royal Protection, and ſuch a Settlement as may eaſily have the Maſtery of the Communication between the two Seas. But there are ſo many Heads at work on theſe Matters, ſpirited by Intereſt, that it wou'd be needleſs to lay any Meaſures before ſuch as (doubtleſs) have heard of all that are Feaſable already. The *Iſthmus* is well ſtor'd with Cedars. They make the beſt Periago's and Canoa's, which are nothing but the Tree itſelf, made hollow Boatwiſe with a flat bottom, and the Canoa generally

ſharp

ſharp at both ends, the Periago at one only, with the other end flat. In this *Iſthmus* is found the *Ante*, or *Mountain-Cow*, as big as a Bullock, and ſhap'd like a Cow. This Beaſt is ſweet wholſom Meat, one of them will weigh 5 or 600 weight.

The Land-winds, in the middle of the Country, blow all night, and till 10 or 12 a-Clock in the morning, before the Sea-breeze riſes; and that not diſcernable many times, but by the flying of the Clouds, eſpecially in the Valleys, where Mr. *Dampier* ſays, he chiefly perceiv'd the Land-winds, which blew in ſome Places one way, in others contrary, or ſide-ways to that, according as the Valleys lay pent up between the Mountains, and that without any reſpect either to the North or the South Seas: But indeed, near either ſide of the Land, they always bent their Courſe to the neareſt Sea, unleſs there was any Hill between them and the Sea, and then they took their Courſe along in the Valleys; from both Shores, as well from the North as the South, they blew right forth into the Sea.

Having now ſurvey'd the *Iſthmus*, and the City, Bay and Country of *Panama*, we muſt purſue our Deſign to the fartheſt Bounds of the *New Company*'s Charter.

CHAP.

Chap. VIII.

Of the Coaſt, Country and Iſlands, from the Bay of Panama, *to the fartheſt Bounds of the Act of Parliament,*

Cocos Iſle

BEfore we ſpeak of the Continent, we muſt not omit the Iſland *Cocos*, ſo nam'd by the *Spaniards*, becauſe there are abundance of Cocoa-Nutt-Trees growing on it in great Groves all round it by the Sea. The Iſle has no People upon it, it is 7 or 8 leagues round, high in the middle, where it is deſtitute of Trees, but looks very green and pleaſant, with an Herb, call'd by the *Spaniards*, *Gramadael*. It is low Land by the Sea-ſide. The Iſland is in 5 d. 15 m. North Latitude, environ'd with Rocks, which make it almoſt inacceſſible; only at the North-Eaſt-end there's a ſmall Harbour, where Ships may ſafely enter and ride ſecure.

The great Bay of *Panama* begins at the Point *de Chaine*, between which and the Town of *Nata* are ſeveral Rivers, and behind the Hills a Valley call'd *Sapo*, from whence they fetch Hogs and Fowl for the City of *Panama*, as they do from moſt places hereabouts. All-along this Coaſt Ships ought to keep 2 or 3 leagues off Shore, or elſe

elſe they will meet with broken Ground and ſunk Rocks. The Rivers are full of ſeveral ſorts of very good Fiſh, which the *Indians* catch, and ſend ſeveral leagues round; but they pay ſuch Cuſtoms for this Liberty to the *Spaniards*, that they get very little by it. The Coaſt ſtretches from *Nata* in Mountains and Hills, and the Waters ſo ſhoal, there's ſcarce any coming for a Ship; but if there were, there's never a Port. Tho' 'tis high and mountainous in the Country, yet by the Water-ſide the Land is not very high.

Nata is a little compacted Town, ſituated on the Banks of a River of the ſame Name, on the North ſide of the Bay of *Panama*, with which Place it has a great Trade for Hogs, Fowls, Bulls, Cows, Maize, or *Indian* Corn; as has alſo the Town of *Nata.* Proviſions.

Lavelia, ſtanding on a Branch of the ſame River. 'Tis a pretty large Town; in 1685 the *Buccaniers* took a Veſſel belonging to this Place, which was laden with Hogs, Fowl, Salt-Beef and Melaſſes. 'Twas here the *Lima* Fleet put their Treaſure aſhore, before they engag'd the Privateers; which they did, having firſt receiv'd a Reinforcement, who came hither from *Portobel*; yet the Buccaniers gave them enough, inſomuch that they were glad to let them make the beſt of their way from 'em. This City (if you'l believe Monſ. *de Luſſan*) is very well ſituated. The Churches fall to ruin on the outſide, but rich within. The Streets very narrow. There are abundance of *Hatto's*, or Country Farms about it, with Savannahs equally pleaſant and profitable. The *French* Pyrates took it in 86, and as much Plate and Merchan- *Lavelia.*

dize

dize as were valu'd at above a Million and half of their Mony. Hereabouts is the River of *Saints*, and on it a Village of the ſame Name, inhabited by *Indians*. This Country is but thinly Peopled, and *Dampier* writes, that except the Rivers which lead up to *Nata* and *Lavelia*, he knows of no other Settlement between *Panama* and *Puebla Nova*. The *Spaniards* may Travel by Land from *Panama* thro' all the Kingdom of *Mexico*, which we are now in, as being full of Savannahs; but towards the Coaſt of *Peru* they cannot paſs further than the River *Cheapo*, the Land there is ſo very thick of Woods. From this River to

Punta Mala.

Punta Mala is 14 leagues. It is certainly very juſtly ſo nam'd; therefore by no means keep near it, for there are innumerable Rocks and Shoals, that ſtretch out above a league into the Sea. Near this Point are kept a great many Beef Farms. Upon it is a ſmall Village of *Indians* and *Spaniards*, call'd the Village of *Luis del Gado*, from a *Spaniſh* Captain of that Name. Here is commonly a ſtrong Current ſetting to the Weſtward. A little to the Northward of this *bad Point*, is the Iſland *Guanoes*, which has a very good Anchoring-place on the N. E. ſide next the main Land, in 18 fathom Water, in ſandy Bay; where you are defended from moſt Winds. The Iſland is not very high; 'tis well cloath'd with tall Trees, and has freſh Water in it. 'Tis a good Place to clean at, and the Country over-againſt it is well ſtor'd with Proviſions, as Beef, Pork, Bread, Flower, *&c.* From *Punta Mala* to the Point of

Proviſions.

Hiquera

Hiquera is 14 leagues; the Coaſt runs W. S. W. and E. N. E. Between theſe Points are two Rocks, call'd the *Fryers*; ſafe ſailing between them and the Main, or in their Channel, or without them. Here are ſeveral ſmall Rivers of no great note or uſe. From hence to Point *Mariato* is 18 leagues. The Coaſt running E. and W. Clear Ground and good Anchoring all the way. Two leagues Weſtward of Point *Hiquera* is *Moro de Porcos*, or the Mountain of Hogs, a high round Hill on the Coaſt of *Lavelia*, as this is call'd. Right againſt the Mountain is a fine Bay, a Shoal of Sand at the entrance on the E. ſide: At the W. Point is a ſmall Iſland, near which is the beſt Anchorage; and at the bottom of the Bay is a Freſh-water River. The Point of *Mariato* is high Land; near it are the Mountains of *Guarco*, very high and woody; *Moro de Porcos* is one of them; and a certain Author ſays, Hogs run wild up and down thoſe Mountains, from whence the later takes its Name. But *Dampier* tells us, he does not know why 'tis ſo call'd. Between this Point and Point *Canales* is an Iſland call'd *Govanadore*, where 'tis ſaid there are good Wood and Water, and Negroes who fell Timber for the *Spaniards*. 'Tis a ſmall round Iſland, and at its W. Point has a Shoal of Sand which runs about a mile into the Sea. A little to the Northward of it, and farther into the Bay is another Iſland call'd the *Leones*, where are good Wood and Water. 'Tis larger than *Govanadore*, and has a Shoal quite round the E. ſide of it. There's a Channel between theſe two Iſlands, where keep the Lead going, and avoid the Eaſt Point of *Leones*, and the Weſt Point of *Govanadore*. *Hiquera.*

dore. Here are ſeveral other Iſlands, Rivers, and Rocks, but none of any Account; neither is there any (or but very little) Trade by Shipping. We are now come to the *Keys*, or

Quibo Iſlands. Iſlands of *Quibo*, or *Coboya*, ſeveral in number, but they generally go by the Name of that of *Quibo*. This Iſle is in the Latitude of 7 deg. 14 m. N. 'Tis about ſeven leagues long, and four broad. The Land is low, except only at the N. E. end: It is all over plentifully ſtor'd with great, tall, flouriſhing Trees, of many ſorts, and has good Water on the E. and N. E. ſides. Here are ſome Deer, plenty of large black Monkeys, whoſe Fleſh is ſweet and wholſom, as alſo a few Guanoes. A Shoal runs out from the S. E. Point half a mile into the Sea; and a league to the North of this Shoal, on the Eaſt ſide, is a Rock, about a mile from Shore, which appears above Water at the Laſt Quarter Ebb: Except theſe two Places, there's no Danger on this ſide, but Ships may run within a quarter of a mile of the Shore, and anchor in 6, 8, 10, or 12 fathom, good clean Sand and Oaze. *Quibo* is a very fine Iſland, diſtant five leagues from the Main; the Air is temperate; and beſides its Plenty of Beaſts and Fowl, it abounds in Fiſh, eſpecially excellent Oyſters, ſome of which have Pearl: 'Tis ſtor'd with green Turtle, but not ſo ſweet as thoſe in the North Seas. Here's alſo a Medicinal Herb, call'd by the *Spaniards*, *Herba Marca:* And with the Timber here are built ſmall Veſſels, reckon'd the beſt in theſe Parts. There are many Iſlands, ſome on

Sharp.

the

the S. W. ſide, others on the N. and N. E. of *Quibo*, as the Iſland

Quicaro, a pretty large one, S. W. of *Quibo*, at a league diſtance. Between theſe two Iſlands is a good Channel, and Anchoring in the Bay, on the North-eaſt part of which is deep Water, and in the middle of it a Rock, over-againſt which is a Freſh-water River. If you go aſhore with your Boat for Wood, Water, or Cocoa-Nuts, keep between the Rock and the Point. *Quicaro* Iſland.

On the North of *Quicaro* is a ſmall Iſland, call'd *Rancheria*, where are plenty of *Palma-Maria-Trees*, good for Maſts, being both tough and long.

On the North-Eaſt of *Rancheria* are the Iſlands *Canales* and *Cantarras*; all of 'em have Channels for Ships to paſs, good Anchorage, and ſtore of Wood and Water. Captain *Swan* gave to ſeveral of them the Names of thoſe *Engliſh* Merchants and Gentlemen who were Owners of his Ship, but Names ſo given to Iſlands diſcover'd before, ſeldom laſt above one Voyage. At theſe Iſles he and his Companions Harbour'd before they attack'd the City of *Leon* on the Continent, in 1685. Near the innermoſt of them is the Town of

Puebla Nova, on a River of the ſame Name: Three leagues up, Ships are ſaid to ride in 4 fathom Water. Not above a mile from the Town, within the Mouth of the River is a Rock call'd *Silva*, from the continual noiſe it makes in the Night, like Muſick. The Town is ſurrounded with Marſhes. The River is *Puebla Nova.*

very good, and the Tide flows very high. The Privateers attempted this Town in 1680. Captain *Sawkins*, and Captain *Sharp* ſtood into the River with 50 Men, in Canoa's; row'd all Night, till within an Hour of Day-light, and came up with two Veſſels, which they found abandon'd: Next Morning they Landed at a Stockade, and had a Rencounter with the Enemy, who kill'd them three Men, of whom Captain *Sawkins* being one, the reſt retir'd to their Canoa's, and ſo down the River. In their way, they burnt one of the Veſſels, and carry'd off the other laden with Pitch, Tallow, Indigo and Cotton. In 1685 Captain *Swan*'s Company attack'd this Town, tho' (ſays *Dampier*) it was ſtronger than before, with 150 Men, and eaſily took it, as well they might; for *Luſſan* informs us, they found neither Men nor Proviſions there. Here the *Engliſh* and *French* parted Company, and one of the Reaſons for it is very merry: For the *French* Author writes, *The* French *cou'd not bear the Impieties of the* Engliſh *againſt their Religion, the later making no Scruple when they enter'd Churches, to mutilate the Cruciſixes with their Cutlaſſes, and Fire at 'em with their Piſtoles; which* (continues he) *was the occaſion of the extream Hatred of the* Spaniards *againſt them.* This ſhou'd be a Warning to others (that come into theſe Parts) to be more Complaiſant to the Religion of the Country. It was very diverting to me, when I read the Story of theſe Freebooters, or Robbers: For the ſame Writer tells us, The *Catholicks* us'd conſtantly to ſing

the *Miſerere* and *Magnificat*, and the *Proteſtants* to read a Chapter and ſing a Pſalm, at the ſame time that they were meditating their Miſchiefs in theſe Seas. This Coaſt is famous for Pearl-Fiſhing; for which purpoſe the *Indians*, who are Fiſhers, have Hutts on moſt of theſe Iſlands, and are Servants to the *Spaniards* on the Continent. Not far from this River is that of

Chiriqui, in the middle and bottom of the Bay, on its Banks is ſituated a *Spaniſh* Town of the ſame Name, in which are about fifty Houſes built of Brick, and cover'd with Palmeto leafes. 'Tis ſeated in a Plain of Savannahs; where the Proſpect is only bounded by Tufts of very pleaſant Wood. Theſe Savannahs are water'd by ſeveral little Rivers. It drives a great Trade in Tallow and Hides. 'Tis about four leagues from the Rivers Mouth, the entrance of which is not without danger; and the Port is about a league up the River, from whence there's a very fair Way to the Town. The *French* Pyrates ſurpriz'd this Place in 1686. Within Land you ſee hence a Hill call'd *Barn*, at whoſe foot is another ſmall Town of about the ſame bigneſs. The Trade of all this Coaſt is much the ſame; Butter, Indigo, Pitch, Tarr and Proviſions. The River of *Chirique* is ſeldom without Shipping from the City of *Panama*, and other Places. 'Tis inhabited by *Spaniards*, *Mulattoes*, *Moſteſe* and *Indians*. In the Bay is an Iſland call'd *Montuoſa*, round and high, and near it are two Rocks, call'd the

Chiriqui.

Trade & Proviſions.

Ladrones; distant three quarters of a mile from each other. At the end of the Island is a Shoal of Sand which runs a mile into the Sea. To the Westward of this River is the Point of

Burica. *Burica*, in 9 deg. North Latitude. 'Tis a low Point running into the Sea, Shoal a good way off, therefore (with a good Ship) keep a league and a half from Shoar. The Point is full of *Cocao-Trees*. Right off it, at a league and half's distance is a Rock, and there's no *Luff.* going between it and the Point. 'Tis a very pleasant place, there being on the Shoar a range of *Cocao-Trees*, five Trees in a row for fifteen leagues together, appearing with so much Symetry, as if they were not the Work of Nature, but Art; and planted by a Line. About five leagues from Point *Burica* is the Gulph of *Dulce*. The Land pretty even, and woody. Within it is a very good Harbour, and the Water smooth. There are no *Spaniards* on the Coast, and the *Indians* are very friendly to the *English:* Several Rocks lie a little way off the Shore, a mile from which *Sharp* Anchor'd, when he was here in 1681. Thence sailing four leagues farther into the Gulph, a Canao he had sent out for Discoveries brought one *Indian* Man, and two Boys aboard, who gave him to understand, they hated the *Spaniards*. He concluded a Peace with them; and upon that, Men, Women and Children came aboard, bringing Honey and Plantains for his and his Men's

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Refreſhment ; and promis'd him not only the uſe of their Harbour, but their Aſſiſtance. He built a Houſe here, and careen'd his Ship; giving as his Cuſtom was the Name of King *Charles*'s *Harbour* to the Place. It being according to his Account of it a moſt excellent Harbour, ſecure from all Winds that blow. The Water is deep, the Coaſt bold, and there's no danger, but what you can ſee. Here he found very good Water, and great plenty of Fiſh, Oyſters, Muſcles, and extraordinary good Plantains. On the North-ſide is a ſafe Anchoring-place, from twenty-five to fourteen fathom Water cloſe to the Shore, and low Land; and on the South-eaſt ſtands a pretty Iſland about two miles long, of an indifferent height; its entrance on the North-weſt ſide. The Water riſes and falls nine or ten foot at Spring Tides. Nine leagues hence is another Point, call'd *Punta Mala*, within which is a fine deep Bay, call'd *Cavendiſh's Bay*; for here it was he clean'd his Ship. The Shore is full of Shoals, therefore keep a good league off. The Point is low, and there ſtretch out ſeveral Sands and Shoals from it. In the middle of the Sand is a ſmall Iſland, which at a diſtance ſhows like a Ship under Sail. It is an even Country, but very woody; and in the Woods are ſaid to be ſtore of Deer. At ſome diſtance lies the

Iſland *Canaq.*

Iſland *Canao*, about a league round, indifferent high Land, well cloath'd with ſtreight and tall Trees. It is in 10 degr. North Latitude. The Anchoring-place on the North-Eaſt ſide in fourteen fathom, a quarter of a mile from Shore. Here you may Wood and Water. There's no People upon it, but 'tis ſaid there are wild Hogs; which, I ſuppoſe, is not much to be depended on. Four leagues from this Iſle are the *Sierras de los Coronados*, or the Crown'd Mountains; the higheſt on theſe Coaſts. They are five or ſix Ridges of Mountains, each riſing gradually above the other; and thoſe within the Land are the higheſt. At the Weſt-end of theſe Mountains are four Rocks, call'd by the *Spaniards Farallones de Queipo*. They are bare, you may Sail between them and the Main. Near theſe Rocks is the River *Eſtrella*, or *Star-River*, at the bottom of a large Bay, where commonly is a great Sea. From this Bay to *Herradura* is eleven leagues. *Herradura* is the South Point that makes the Gulph of

G. of *Salinas*, or that of *Nicoya.*

Salinas, or the Gulph of *Nicoya*, as Cape *Blanco* is in the Weſt. In this Gulph are ſeveral Iſlands, as the Iſland of St. *Lucas*, and the Iſland of *Chira*. To this later the *Spaniſh* Ships come to take in their Lading which is brought from *Nicoya*.

But before we come to this Iſland there are other things to be obſerv'd in this Bay; which

which we ſhall take from a Journal of *Dampier*'s Voyage, 1704. " We paſt by *Herradura* " (*ſays my Author*) and went farther into " the Gulph, till we came to many ſmall " Iſlands, call'd by the *Spaniards* the *Middle* " *Iſlands*, becauſe they lie in the middle of " the Gulph. We anchor'd between them " and the Bay of *Caldera*, and ſent a Bark " up the River *Changel*, where they found two " or three *Indian* Houſes, and ſome Plan- " tain Walks. The *Indians* climb'd the " Trees, and cut down as many Plantains as " our People wou'd have. They found a ve- " ry good and ſecure Place at the Iſland " St. *Lucas*, to lay our Ships aſhore in; being " a fine deep Bay, the entrance not above a " Piſtol-ſhot over. Where, with five or ſix " Guns upon each Point, we might have ſo " fortify'd our ſelves, as that no Enemy durſt " approach us: However, we choſe to " clean and refit at the *Middle Iſlands*. Near " the Iſland St. *Lucas* we took a Bark of about " forty Tunn, which had ſome Wine, Bran- " dy and Sugar aboard. We found the nepe " Tides here to riſe and fall eight foot. We " lay at theſe Iſlands two Months, and " Wooded and Water'd our Ship. The Bay " of *Caldera* is a little Bay, at the entrance of " of which is a ſmall Brook of very good Wa- " ter running into the Sea. The Land is low, making a ſaddling between two ſmall Hills. The Soil is rich, producing large tall Trees of many ſorts; the Mould is black and deep. About from this Brook towards the North-

Eaſt the Wood-land terminates. Here the Savannah Land begins, and runs ſome leagues into the Country, making many ſmall Hills and Dales. Theſe Savannahs are not like moſt others in the *Weſt-Indies*, clear of Trees, but here and there ſprinkled with little Groves; which render them extreamly delightful. The Graſs that grows here is kindly, thick and long. Toward the bottom of the Bay the Land, by the Sea, is low and full of Mangroves, but farther into the Country high and mountainous. The Mountains part Wood Land, and part Savannah. From the bottom of this Bay 'tis but fourteen or fifteen leagues to the Lake of *Nicaragua*. On the North Sea Coaſt, the way between is ſomewhat mountainous, but moſt Savannah. Captain *Cook* the Privateer dy'd, and was bury'd here. On the North-eaſt of the Iſland St. *Lucas* is the Iſland *Guacabas*, near which is a Shoal. Obſerve when you enter this Gulph to leave all the Iſlands to the Weſtward, except the Iſland *Guacabas*, which has the Shoal near it, and ſteer cloſe to the Iſland of *Chira*, eight leagues diſtant from St. *Lucas*. In the River *Deſpenza* Captain *Sharp* took Carpenters to fix his Ship, and in the River *Tempiſque* two Barks laden with Tallow. All Ships bound for *Nicoya* Anchor at *Chira*. The *French* Pyrates Landed at *Caldera* in 1687, when they took that Town, a ſmall *Mulatto* Town about ten leagues from that Iſland; however, it has a *Spaniſh* Governour. It ſtands on the Banks of a River of the ſame Name; is a

place

place very fit for building Ships, and the Inhabitants are, therefore, moſt of them Carpenters.

Here is a good Trade driven between this Town and the *Spaniards* on the Lake of *Nicaragua*, whither they ſend Hides and Redwood, and fetch Hats, Linnen, Woollen, and other *European* Commodities. Here is Plenty of Lancewood for Looms or Handles, or Staves for Oars. The *French*, who took the Town in the Year 1687, ſet it to Ranſom, which not being paid, they burnt it. Monſieur *Luſſan*, to ſet a greater Value on that Conqueſt, deſcribes the place more advantageouſly than *Dampier*. *'Tis* (ſays he) *a little City pleaſantly ſeated, having beautiful Churches, tho' the Houſes are ill built. The Town is half ſurrounded by the River, and the Country full of Eſteanza's as of Cattle.* In which all Accounts agree. Beſides the Governour, here's an Alcade or Mayor, and the Commerce of this Place and Gulph is not inconſiderable. The Weſtermoſt Point of the Gulph of *Nicoya* is, as has been ſaid,

Cape *Blanco*; ſo call'd from two white Rocks lying off of it. They appear as part of it at Sea right againſt the Cape, tho' they are half a mile from it near Shore, either to the Eaſtward or Weſtward. They look at firſt ſight like two Ships under Sail, and when you come nearer, like two Towers. The Cape is in Latitude 9 degr. 56 m. North. It is about the height of *Beachy-Head* on the Coaſt

Cape *Blanco*.

Coaſt of *Suſſex*. It is a full Point, with ſteep Rocks to the Sea. The top of it flat and even for about a mile, then it gradually falls away on each ſide with a gentle Deſcent. It appears very pleaſant, being cover'd with great lofty Trees of a whitiſh Colour, which gives Name to the Cape, and is probably caus'd by the Dung of Fowls, of which there are a great many that reſort thither, as they do to the Iſlands in the Gulph. Between this and Cape *Gajones* are two very dangerous Shoals, about a league from the Main, which at low Water appear dry.

Cape *Gajones* is twelve leagues from Cape *Blanco*: At the latter are Winds, that blow only in the Months of *May*, *June*, and *July*, call'd by the *Spaniards*, *Popagaios*. They blow Night and Day, without intermiſſion, ſometimes three or four Days or a Week together. They are very brisk Winds, but not violent: Captain *Dampier* writes, That he was in one of them, going from *Caldera* to *Realejo*, which blew at North. The top of Cape *Gajones* is very even and plain; it goes down on the Weſt ſide with a bending like a Saddle, which paſſes off to the Mount of *Hermoſo*; and at the Eaſt it bends down in the ſame manner, joyning to another Mountain plain and even at the top, and in all reſpects like that Cape, only the latter is fuller of Trees: And to know them from each other, you muſt obſerve, that the Weſtermoſt of the two Mountains thus even and plain, is Cape *Gajones*; from

from whence 'tis eight leagues to Mount *Hermoſo*, a high Hill, but higher at the Weſt than at the Eaſt end: It runs out butting into the Sea, and from thence grows higher and higher within Land. At this Mount you may ſee the Port of *Velas*, in which is the Vulcan of *Zapanges*; and in the Eaſt part, near the Port, many Sands ſtretching from the Shore for a mile. At the bottom of the Port which is at the South-eaſt end, is a good Freſh-water River, at which you may take in Water: And right off that River is the Anchoring-place; to the Weſt of which is a bluff Point ſtretching out into the Sea, and about it a great many Shoals and Rocks, with very foul Ground, extending it ſelf near three leagues into the Sea. Theſe Rocks are call'd *Velas*, becauſe they look like a Ship under Sail: They are ſeven leagues off Mount *Hermoſo*. At the Mouth of the River of *Velas* are ſeveral Shoals and Sands, and at this River, to the South-eaſt, the Land begins to be mountainous. Two leagues off are two Rocks, of a whitiſh colour; and three leagues thence is the Point of St. *Catherine*, on which ſtands the Mountain

Popagaio, a vaſt high Mountain, ſhap'd like a Sugar-loaf, ſo call'd from the abundance of Parrots found there: It gives Name to the Gulph, which is an ill place to go aſhore, and worſe to ride in, eſpecially from *April* to *October*, which is the only time for the North Winds. *Popagaio*

From

From this Gulph you ſee within Land the great Vulcan of *Granada*; and near the Sea-ſide ſtands the Vulcan of *Bombacho*, both caſting out Smoak. That of *Granada* is in the form of a Beehive; the other of *Bombacho* has three high Peaks on the top of it. In the middle of the Gulph is a Freſh-water River, but the Sea falls with ſo great force on the Shore, that there's no landing near it. In the middle of this Gulph alſo the Land is low near the Coaſt.

Having mention'd the Vulcan of *Granada* within Land, it will not be improper to ſay ſomething of the City, which gives Name to a Kingdom on this Continent.

It is ſituated on the Lake of *Nicaragua*, in a Bottom as you come at it from the South Sea: The Churches are magnificent, and the Houſes pretty well built: There are ſeveral Monaſteries and Nunneries in it: The great Church is at one end of the Fort. The neighbouring Country has no Water, but what is in the Lake, which ſupplys the City. There are ſeveral fine Plantations,

ons about it, which rather look like little Villages than Private Mens Houſes. The *Engliſh* and *French* Pyrates took the City in the Year 1686, but the Inhabitants had tranſported their moſt valuable Goods, their Wives and Children, to an Iſland in the Lake, two leagues from the Town, whom they could not go after for want of Canoa's: And the Plunder they got here was very inconſiderable. The *Spaniards* in theſe parts are very ſevere Maſters to the *Indians*, who would rather be under any Subjection, than that of their firſt Invaders and Tyrants. From St. *Catherine's* Point to the

Port of St. *John* is fifteen leagues. In this Port ſmall Veſſels are built, but there often runs ſo great a Sea, that no Boat can get to Shore, except by chance. 'Tis a pretty good Port; and at the Eaſt Point lie four ſmall Iſlands, or rather Rocks, which make a good Defence againſt South-eaſt Winds: At the bottom of the Port is a Freſh-water River. Four leagues from hence is the

St. *Johns* Port.

Point of *Martiare*, which is very plain, and has a Table at the top. At its Weſt end is a fine ſmall Cove, which has

Point *Martiare*

has a River of Freſh Water at the bottom of it; but ſo great a Sea falls on the Shore, that there is no landing.

From this Mountain to the *Vulcan* of *Leon* is two leagues. This *Vulcan* is a very high peeked Mountain, which caſts forth Fire and Smoak from its top, and which it did once with ſo much violence, as to endamage the Country nine or ten miles round: It has not done ſo lately, only ſmoaking ſometimes. Beyond this *Vulcan*, Twenty Miles within the Land, ſtands

Leon. The City of *Leon*: The Way to it is plain and even, through a champaign Country of long graſſy Savannahs and ſpots of high Wood. About five miles from the Landing-place there is a Sugar-work, three miles farther another, and two miles beyond that a fine River to ford, not very deep, and the only Water between the Sea-ſide and *Leon*, till you come to an *Indian* Town within two miles of the City, to which it is from thence a pleaſant, ſtreight, ſandy Way. It ſtands in a Plain.

The

The Houſes in this City are not high built, but ſtrong and large, with Gardens about them, and Orchards, in which are divers fine Water-works. It contains above a Thouſand Houſes; and the Inhabitants are ſaid to be very rich, driving a great Trade both by the North and South Seas. Here is a Governour, who is not Subordinate to any but the Viceroy of *Mexico* and the Council of *Spain*. The Walls of the City are of Stone, and the Covering of Pan-tile.

There are three Churches, and a Cathedral, which is the head Church in this Kingdom. The Epiſcopal See is Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*, and the Biſhop's Revenue is about 3000 Ducats *per Annum*.

Mr. *Gage* recommends this Country, as the pleaſanteſt in all *America*, calling it *The Paradiſe of the Indies*. 'Tis of a Sandy Soil, which ſoon drinks up all the Rain that falls, immediately rendring the Streets clean, and the Ways good and pleaſant.

It is encompaſs'd with Savannahs, ſo that they have all the benefit of the Breezes coming from any Quarter, which makes it a very healthy place. The Wealth of the People lies chiefly in Paſtures of Cattle, and Plantations of Sugar. The Parade in the City is form'd by the great Church on one ſide, and Gentlemens Houſes with their Galleries about 'em on the other; and every Town has ſuch a Parade or Square.

The City taken.

The *Engliſh* Privateers commanded by Captain *Townley*, Captain *Davis*, and Captain *Knight*, took this City in the Year 1685, and not having the Ranſom they demanded; burnt it. They ſtaid five Days in the Town, and ſeveral times offer'd the *Spaniards* (who to the number of Three or Four Thouſand ſtaid in the Fields) to give 'em a pitch'd Battel, which they refus'd, ſaying, *They were not all come together yet*; that is, they were but Six to One, and they ſtaid to have their Number doubled. The Port to *Leon* is

Realejo,

Realejo in 12 Deg. 40 m. N. the moſt remarkable Land on all this Coaſt; for there is a high peaked burning Mountain, call'd by the *Spaniards Vol an Vejo*, the *Old Vulcan*, which muſt be brought clear N. E. then ſteer in directly with the Mountain, and that Courſe will bring you to the Harbour. You muſt go in with the Sea-Winds, which are S. S. W. The *Vulcan* is eaſily known, there being no Mountain near it ſo high, it Smokes all Day, and ſometimes Flames in the Night. 'Tis ſeen twenty Leagues off, being within 3 Leagues of the Harbour, the Entrance into it may be perceiv'd, there is a ſmall flat low Iſland which makes the Harbour, 'tis a Mile long, and a quarter of a Mile broad half a League from the Main; there is a Channel at each End of the Iſland, the Weſt one is the wideſt and ſafeſt; yet take heed of a Shoal at the N. W. Point of the Iſland, to which keep cloſe when you are paſt that Shoal, for there's a whole ſandy Point ſtrikes over from the Main almoſt half way. The Eaſt Channel is not ſo wide, beſides there runs a ſtronger Tide. This Harbour is capable of receiving 200 ſail of Ships; the beſt riding is near the Main, where there is ſeven or eight Fathom Water, clean hard Sand. The Town is two Leagues from the Harbour, and there are two Creeks that run towards it; the Weſtermoſt comes near the back ſide of the Town, the other runs up to it; but neither Ships nor Barks can go ſo far. Theſe Creeks are very narrow, and the Land on each ſide drown'd, and full of red Mangrove Trees. About a Mile and half below the Town, on the Banks of the Eaſt Creek, the *Spaniards* had a ſtrong Breaſt-work,

in which were poſted 100 Men, who when the *Engliſh* attack'd the Place after they had taken *Leon*, run at the firing 2 Guns at a diſtance. The *Engliſh* cut the Boom the *Spaniards* had laid acroſs the Creek, and march'd to the Town, a Mile from it, which ſtands on a Plain by a ſmall River, and was then pretty large, conſiſting of about 600 Families, it had three Churches and an Hoſpital with fine Gardens belonging to it. There were many large fair Houſes with Yards about them at a good diſtance from one another. 'Tis a ſickly Place ſeated ſo near the Creeks and Damps, that 'tis never free from a Noiſome Smell. The Land about it is a ſtrong Yellow Clay, tho' the Town ſtands on a Place that ſeems to be Sandy. In the neighbouring Country are many Sugar-Works, Beef-Farms, and a great deal of Pitch, Tar and Cordage made; it being the chief Trade of the Place. The *Engliſh* approach'd it without any Oppoſition, and found nothing but empty Houſes, and ſuch Lumber as the Inhabitants cou'd not carry away; as Flower, Cordage, Tar and Pitch, which being wanted, were good Booty to the Privateers. They daily viſited the Sugar-Works and Beef-Farms, pillaging them as they thought fit. They ſtaid here a Week, and then burnt the Place; that ſort of Men ſeldom contenting themſelves with plundering only, when a Place is in their Power. The Privateers got a Diſtemper here which ſwept away abundance of their Men. In this Port Ships of 250 Ton have been built. *Luſſan* ſpeaks of five little Iſlands here, very proper to Careen Ships at; and near the Town the *Spaniards* have Yards for building Ships, which are generally ſmall Veſſels.

Tar and Pitch.

ſels. He came thither ſoon after the *Engliſh* were gone, and ſays, the Churches and Houſes lookt very beautiful, tho' they were half burnt. And not long after the Governor of *Coſta Rica* procur'd a *Spaniſh* Man of War of thirty Guns to be ſent thither to guard the Port while the Town was rebuilding and repairing; which was effected, and 'tis now more flouriſhing than ever; the Houſes very well built of Brick and Stone; and it has five or ſix large Churches, and about 800 Families, being a Mixture of *Spaniards*, *Mullattoes*, *Moſteſe* and *Indians*. The River has Eight Branches, which lead to ſeveral Villages, Beef-Farms, and Sugar-Works, of which this Country is full. The City of *Leon* is about ſixteen Miles from it. Three Leagues above *Realejo* is *Pueblo Vejo*, which was taken by the *French* Pirates; it had a Fort and ſeveral Churches in it, and twice in a few Weeks time was ſackt by thoſe Rovers. Near this Town is *Ginandego*, the Inhabitants of which Place deſir'd a Viſit from them in way of Drollery and Defiance, depending upon an Intrenchment they had made, wherein were poſted 200 Men, who being driven thence by the Buccaneers, the Town was burnt to chaſtiſe the *Spaniards* for their Vanity. The River *Teſta*, within three Leagues of *Realejo*, is ſometimes dry; but if it was not, the Sea runs ſo high there is no Landing. The Coaſt for five or ſix Leagues is all high Land, on which falls a great Sea. The Hill of *Roldon* is four Leagues to the Northward of *Ria Lexa*, as *Realejo* is alſo call'd; on the top of it is a Table, near which is the Port of *Martin Lopez*; a good Port but without Trade; 'tis noted for its white Cliffs. Five

Leagues hence is the Point of *Caſſavina*, which begins the

Amapalla. Gulf of *Amapalla*. 'Tis a high Rocky Point, and at a Diſtance looks like an Iſland. The Sea is very full of Worms, as well as Fiſh of ſeveral ſorts. This Gulph is a great Arm of the Sea running ſeveral Leagues into the Country, bounded on the N. W. ſide with St. *Michael's Mount*, as it is on the South ſide with *Caſſavina*. St. *Michael's Mount* is a very high pecked Hill, not very ſteep; the Land at the Foot of it on the S. E. ſide is low and even for at leaſt a Miles between which and *Caſſavina* are two conſiderable high Iſlands, the Southermoſt call'd *Mangora*, the other *Amapalla*, two Miles off. *Mangora* is a high round Iſland about two Leagues in Compaſs, looking like a tall Grove; 'tis environ'd with Rocks, with only a Sandy Bay on the North Eaſt ſide. The Soil of this Iſle is Black, but not deep, mixt with Stone, and produces large tall Timber Trees; in the middle of the Iſland there is an *Indian* Town and a fair *Spaniſh* Church. The *Indians* have Plantations of Maize round the Town, and ſome Plantains; a few Cocks and Hens, but no other Tame Fowls There is a Path from the Town to the ſandy Bay, ſteep and rocky. *Amapalla* is a Larger Iſland than *Mangora*, the Soil much the ſame; there are two Towns on it about two Miles aſunder, one on the North-Eaſt ſide, the other on the Eaſt. That on the Eaſt ſide is not above a Mile from the Sea, ſtanding on a Plain on the top of a Hill; the Path ſo ſteep, that a few Men may defend it with Stones only. In the middle of it is a very handſome Church, as is alſo in the other Town, which is not ſo big.

The

The Houſes are but mean; the *Indians* of both Plains have good Field Maize remote from the Town. No *Spaniards* dwelt among them thirty Years ago, but only one *Padre*, who ſerv'd both the Iſlands; but 'tis ſaid there are now 100 *Spaniſh* Families at *Amapalla*. There are a great many more Iſlands in this Bay but none inhabited, except a pretty large one belonging to a Nunnery, where were three or four *Indian* Families to look after the Cattle, for the ſake of which that Iſland was often viſited by the Privateers who came into this Gulph. All the Iſlands are low, except *Amapalla* and *Mangora*. There are two Channels to come into the Gulph, one between Cape *Caſſavina* and *Mangora*, and the other between *Mangora* and *Amapalla*. The latter is the beſt. The Riding Place is on the Eaſt ſide of *Amapalla*, right againſt a ſpot of low Ground, the only part of the Iſland that is ſo. On the North ſide of the Iſland *Amapalla* Ships may Anchor farther in, near the Main of Port *Martin Lopez*, before mention'd. The Gulph runs in ſome Leagues beyond all the Iſlands; but it is ſhoal Water, and not capable of Ships. It was at this Iſland that the Sieur *de Luſſan* and his Companions, *Engliſh* and *French*, ſtaid ſeveral Weeks, when they finiſh'd their Adventures in the South Seas in the Year 1688. from whence they made Incurſions within Land, and 70 of 'em took the Town of *Chiloteca*, about thirty Miles off, wherein were poſted 400 White Men, beſides *Negroes*, *Mulattoes* and *Indians*; they took the Governor, and about 50 Officers and Gentlemen; but being divided from their Fellows in the Ships, and having no Convenience to ſcour the Seas any longer, they

reſolved to go over Land from hence to the North Sea; one of the boldeſt Enterprizes that ever Men attempted, the Country being allarm'd, having notice of their Intentions, and being prepar'd to give all the Oppoſition they cou'd to Enemies whom they look'd upon as the worſt of Robbers and Murderers. Beſides, the Country they were to paſs was ſo Mountainous, the Paſſages ſo obſtructed with Trees, the River they were ſeeking to carry them down to the North Sea ſo rapid, that had the *Spaniards* given them no hindrance, the Difficulties of the Attempt wou'd have diſcourag'd Men of leſs Reſolution. The River they were to march to riſes in the Mountain of *Segovia*, and diſembogues it ſelf into the North Seas at Cape *Gratia Dios*, whence it is call'd *Cape River*. They were eleven Days marching from the Coaſt to *Segovia*, at forty Leagues Diſtance from the Sea. 'Tis a City ſeated in a Bottom; the Churches are ill built; the Fort and Private Houſes fair Edifices; and all this long way from the Sea is ſo difficult, that they were forc'd to make uſe of their Hands and Knees more than their Legs. The *Spaniards* had rais'd Entrenchments, and encamp'd with 1500 Horſe, in their Way, about ten Miles from that City; yet theſe they routed and ruin'd, being but 200 Men in the Action, and having all the Diſadvantages imaginable to ſtruggle with, beſides the Inequality of Number. Forty Miles farther they came to *Cape River*; after which 'twas 23 Days before they arriv'd at the Cape; part of which Time was ſpent in making Bark-logs and Canoes. My *French* Author ſays, that tho' this River is ſet down in the *Spaniſh* Maps to be but

A Paſſage from Amapalla *to the North Seas.*

two

two hundred and forty Miles to its Mouth, yet they found by their Calculations they had gone above nine hundred, always running S.E. They had a great Booty with them, his ſhare amounting to near 14000 Pieces of Eight. This Way Captain *Sharp* propos'd once to go; for it was partly known to Privateers by the Diſcovery of ſome *Engliſhmen* about 20 Years before, who went up that River in Canoes as far as the Place where the *French* made their Bark Logs; they landed there and march'd to *Segovia*: They were near a Month getting up the River, occaſion'd by the great number of Cataracts in it, which oblig'd them to hale their Canoes aſhore, and then launch them again, as often as they came at them. Theſe Cataracts were the greateſt Obſtacle the *French* and *Engliſhmen* met with in the Expedition I am ſpeaking of. I have nothing farther to obſerve of *Amapalla*, but that the Tide riſes about eight or nine Foot, and the Flood runs to the Eaſt, and the Ebb to the Weſt. The Gulph is eight or nine Leagues deep, and four wide. At *Conchaqua*, an Iſland in it, are good Wood and Water. We have already made ſome mention of the Mount of

St. *Michael* the N. W. Point of the Gulph. It gives Name to a Town and Country, the one large, and the other pleaſant; at the Foot of it lies the Town, the Governor of which has Tribute in Maize, paid him by the Iſlands in the Gulph, the Poor People having nothing better to give him. There are 7 or 800 *Spaniſh* Families in this Town, with ſeven beautiful and rich Churches and Chappels, and behind a great Volcan of its own Name is a Lagune, whoſe Borders are well inhabited by *Spaniards*, *Mulattoes*, *Mo-*

Ships and Provisions.

ſteſe and *Indians*. In a Place here call'd the *Red Creek* Ships of 800 Tuns are ſaid to be built The Country abounds with Corn, Wine and Oil. The Town ſtands on the River of St. *Michael*, at the Mouth of which is two Fathom Water; in going in keep the Volcano due North. Over the River the *Spaniards* have built a Wooden Bridge. To the Northward is the great River.

Lempa.

Which has a great many Sands ſo viſible you may ſteer among them without any Danger. 'Tis one of the biggeſt on the W. ſide of *Mexico*. The *Spaniards* ſay it has a Privilege, that if a Man has committed any Crime worthy of Death or Impriſonment, if he can get to the N. ſide he is ſafe as long as he lives there. They have very little Trade by Sea beyond this River.

A League from hence is the Volcan of *Sacatelepa*, which in the Year 1643 threw out ſo much Sulphurous Aſhes as ſtopt up the Ways, and deſtroy'd the Corn-Fields. Six Leagues from hence is the Volcan,

St. Salvador.

The Appearance of which is like a Turbant. Between this Volcan and that of *Iſalco*, five Leagues off, is the *Barnadillo*, a high ſteep Rock, which on one ſide looks like a Pyramid, and not far from it is a freſh Water River, whoſe Banks are well Peopl'd with *Indians*. The Volcan of *Iſalco* at certain Times ſmoaks very much, and about it are great Heaps of Aſhes. 'Tis known by its Situation among high Mountains. The City

Trinadad.

Is very large, has 5 or 600 *Spaniſh* Families in it, and four or five Pariſh-Churches. In each Pariſh are ſpatious Walks and Gardens of Pleaſure all very artificially made. The Port

of

of *Sanſonat* is ſix Leagues off; its Point call'd *Remidias* is low Land; take heed of a Tract of Shoals coming above a League from it into the Sea. The beſt Anchoring is right off the River in 12 Fathom Water. The Port is one of the greateſt Places of Trade on the Coaſt of *Mexico*. It lies in the Lat. of 13 deg, 20 m. N. and the Country about it is as populous as any in *America*. At the Sea-ſide are 20 or 30 great Warehouſes, and 'tis govern'd by a *Teniente* under the Governor of *Trinadad*. In the Valley of St. *Salvadore*, which lies open to the Port, is a little Town call'd *Guagomoco*, where is a handſom Church. The chief Commodity along this Coaſt is Cocoa; there's ſome trading from *Mexico* to *Trinadad*, and from Port *Cavallos* in the North Sea; but the greateſt Trade is from *Peru* and *Chili*. From *Sanſonat* to the River *Monticalco* is 13 Leagues; 'tis much infected with North Winds. The River Marks are ſome little high Mounts on the Shore. 'Tis good Anchor Ground all along from hence to Sanſonat.

Guatimalco, Between which is the River *Yſtapa*, where is a ſmall Village of *Indians*, Slaves to the *Spaniards* at *Guatimala*. The River *Yſtapa* bears with the Mountains of *Guatimala* N. W. and S. E. You may know where it is by this Sign. In the middle over againſt the higheſt Part of the Trees is the Bar, and it lies S. E. from thoſe Mountains; take them on what Point of the Compaſs you pleaſe, they will always appear in a Triangle. 'Tis eight Leagues thence to the Volcan, a very high Mountain with two Heads like two Sugar-Loaves, it often ſmoaks and flames from between the Heads. 'Tis ſo call'd from the City of *Guatimala* which ſtands near

near the Foot of it, about eight Leagues from the South-Sea, and forty from the Bay of *Hon-*
Trade. *duras* in the North Seas. 'Tis famous for ma-
ny rich Commodities produc'd thereabouts
Product. (ſome almoſt peculiar to the Country) and yearly ſent into *Europe*; eſpecially four rich Dyes, Indigo, Otta, Silveſter and Cocheneal. No Part of the Main yields ſuch great quantities of Indigo and Otta as are found here. The Mountain *Guatimala* is ſeen 25 Leagues off, and it appears higher and plainer as you come nearer the Land, which by the Sea is of a good height, yet but low in compariſon with that in the Country. The Sea for about eight or ten Leagues from the Shore is ſometimes full of floating Trees and Pumice-Stones, which probably are thrown out of the burning Mountains, and waſh'd down by the Rains which are very violent and frequent in this Country. There's moſtly low Land from hence all along to *California*; the Current ſets S. W. 'Tis obſervable that the Volcan burns fiercer the more Rain falls upon it. I have ſeen Accounts of this City, which ſay, there are 8500 Families in it beſides the Suburbs of St. *Domingo* of 350 Families, and innumerable more of *Mulattoes*, *Moſteſe* and *Indians*. Next to *Lima* and *Mexico* 'tis reckon'd a Place of the greateſt Trade in all *America*. 'Tis govern'd by a Preſident independent of theſe two Viceroys, and ſubordinate only to the Council of the *Indies* in *Spain*. 'Tis an Epiſcopal See ſuffragan to the Archbiſhoprick of *Mexico*, the Biſhop's Revenues amounting to 8000 Crowns a Year. This City has been twice deſtroy'd, once by a Deluge from the Mountain, at another

ther time by the Volcano; but the *Spaniards* removing it three Leagues farther off, they are not afraid of the like Fate, tho' the Volcan burns all the Winter. Off this Volcan Captain *Dampier* took a Prize of 80 Tuns in 1704. The Natives of this Place are very artificial in Feather-Work, in which they will make all sorts of Figures to Admiration. From hence to the River *Anabaces* is eight Leagues, and thence to the River *Attitlan* four Leagues. The Sea-side is full of Cocoa Walks, but 'tis difficult Landing the Water beats so upon the Shore. The Volcan of *Attitlan* is a very large flaming Mountain Lat. 13 deg. 25 m. N. On the Banks of the River are said to be several pretty little *Indian* Towns, about which are Gardens of Fruit of various kinds, and Walks of *Cocoa*. Thence to the Volcan of *Sacatepegue* is seven Leagues; 'tis shap'd almost like a Bee-hive, is large, and throws out great Quantities of Fire. This and the next Volcan to the North of it, *Sapotitlan* have been reckon'd the Wonders of this Part of the World. That of *Sapotitlan* is six Leagues off. To the Eastward of these two Volcans is a River of fresh Water, call'd by the Name of *Secatepeque*, hard to come at, there runs so great a Sea; besides here's no Port. The Volcan of *Sapotitlan* is also large and full of Trees towards the Sea-side. Tradition tells wonderful Things of it before the *Spaniards* came here, but since their coming it has not done much hurt. From thence to the Volcano of *Amilpas* is six Leagues, and from thence to that of *Soconusco* twelve Leagues. This is all very remarkable Land on account of the Volcanoes. The two highest have each a fresh-Water River right against them. They do not often smoke. The Volcanoe of *Soco-*

Soconuſco. *Soconuſco*, is like a Sugarloaf, 2 or 3 Leagues from the Coaſt. Near to this Volcan is a River of the ſame Name, upon whoſe Banks is ſituated a large *Indian* Town ſo call'd. And indeed moſt of the Towns and Rivers in theſe Parts are denominated from adjacent Volcanoes. Hence to *Elzerro de la Encommendi* is ſeven Leagues: This is a Hill ſo call'd from an Artificial Croſs on the ſide of it: It is not very high, plain a-top, and half a League from the Shore. You may Anchor where you pleaſe near it; and thoſe that cannot fetch the Port of *Maſquito* twelve Leagues off, generally anchor here. Between this Mount and that Port is the Hill of *Bernal*. The Land within Shore is mountainous hereabouts; 'tis good anchoring all along to the Bar of *Moſquito*, out of which Port flows a River, by which are many Shoals. Thence to the Port of *Tecoantepegue* is eight Leagues. 'Tis a large City, an Epiſcopal See, and very rich; the Coaſt is Populous, and Pearl-fiſhing very common in the Bay, where is a good Port; when you are off of it don't come within two Leagues of the Shore; for 'tis Shoal Water for eight Leagues. The Hill of *Carbon*, round and ſhap'd like a Sugarloaf, is the only high Land hereabouts. In going into the River you paſs over a Bar, near which are ſome ſmall Hills that lie a little within the low Land in the River, and are Iſlands; when they look like Hills you may know it to be the Bar, and on the North-Eaſt ſide is the Channel. This is a Harbour for ſmall Craft trading to *Acapulco*, *Realejo*, *Guatimala*, *Panama*. Here Ships bound from *Peru* to *Acapuleo* call ſometimes, it being the Port for *Guaxaca*, as *Trinadad* is for *Guatimala*, &c. In

1687.

1687. the Pirates landed here, and found the City ſo very large, having no leſs than three Suburbs, that at firſt they were afraid to attempt it; but being almoſt ſtarv'd, they reſolv'd rather to die by the Sword than by Famine; ſo on they went, tho' but 150 Men againſt 3000 that were in the Place. About a Mile and half from it they came to the Banks of a great River extremely rapid, they croſt it up to the Waſte, forc'd the *Spaniards* from an Entrenchment on the other ſide, enter'd the Town, made themſelves Maſters of the Fort and the Abby of St. *Franciſco*, to which the *Spaniards* retir'd, and had the City at their Mercy. The Abby is built Fort-wiſe, and commands the Town, which they found larger than it appear'd to be from an Eminence in the way to it. The Houſes were very beautiful, the Streets ſtreight, the Churches ſtately and rich with Ornaments. Ranſome being refus'd, and the Enemy encreaſing in number about them, they left it, and did not ſet it on Fire. But this my *French* Author ſays; ſince that I have read that theſe *French* Pirates took it, made a great Slaughter, and carry'd away 50 Women to the Gulph of *Amapalla*, where having done what they pleas'd with them, for two Months, with an unheard of Barbarity, they cut off their Noſes and Ears, and ſent them thus deform'd and defil'd to their Husbands. This River riſes near the Head of *Guaſickwalp* in *Campechy*, and 'tis reported that the firſt Naval Stores for the *Manila* Ships were ſent thro' the Country from the North to the South Seas by the Conveniency of theſe two Rivers, whoſe Heads are not above ten or twelve Leagues aſunder. Though this Part of

A Paſſage from the South Sea to the North.

Mexico

Mexico is Rich in Land, yet it has not the leaſt Appearance of any Mine; and the *Indians* in the Heart of the Country are not Friends to the *Spaniards*. From the Port of *Tecoantepeque* to that of *Salina* is five Leagues. It takes its Name from the Salt made there. Near it are two Rocks, and the Inhabitants of *Tecoantepeque* bring Fleſh, Tallow and Hides hither to ſell. From this Port many Commodities are ſhip'd for the South Sea; ſo that here are ſeveral rich Merchants who have the Advantage of trading in both Seas in ſmall Barks, there being a good Road for the Waggons to *Guaſickwalp* River. If Travellers ſhou'd ever examine the Exactneſs of this Treatiſe by their own Obſervations, and perhaps not find ſome of the Rivers I have ſet down in, they muſt not thence conclude there are none ſuch; my Authority is a *Spaniſh* Survey, corrected by *Engliſh* Voyagers; and as a Proof that there may be Rivers where they are ſought for and not found, This great River of *Tecoantepeque*, which has ſuch a Trade with both Seas, was purpoſely lookt out for by Captain *Townly*, a famous Privateer, and yet he cou'd not find it; tho' 'tis as ſurely here as the *Thames* is at *London*. But Mariners often over-look ſuch Things, as big as they are; and when I find them well aſſerted by Perſons of the Nation to whom they appertain, I ſeldom mind what Voyagers ſay to the contrary. Hence to the Mount of *Mazitlan* is four Leagues, there is a Freſh-water River of the ſame Name, and an Anchoring Place full of Rocks: The top of the Port is White with the Dung of Fowls: The Coaſt is very Windy, and liable to Hurricanes, call'd here *Tecoantepequers*.

From

From *Mazitlan* to the Mouth of *Bamba* is three Leagues, 'tis pretty High and rocky Land. Right off of it is a ſhoal of Land a Mile from the Shoar, which is ſaid to have ſcarce a Fathom Water when it has moſt. Thence to the two Iſles of *Deſtata* is 4 Leagues, all no High Mountainous Land. The Country hereabouts is very Populous. We have read of a Town four Leagues from the Sea-ſide, which has four Churches, and 1300 Houſes, call'd, *El Obiſpo*. The Country is full of Plantaine-Walks and Beef-Farms. There's a River right againſt theſe Iſlands of the ſame Name, where is a large *Indian* Town and not above three or four *Spaniſh* Families, who are enough however to keep the poor Natives in a miſerable Subjection. From hence to the Point of *Ajuta* is two Leagues, thence to the River *Simatlan* three Leagues. 'Tis Inhabited by *Indians* and all the Country hereabouts abounds in Plantains and Cattle. All the way from *Guatimala* hither you have 19 Fathom, ſix Miles from ſhoar, and 21 Fathom; eight Miles groſs Sand. Before you come to *Guatuleo*,

Tangola.

You meet with a little Iſland call'd *Tangola*, where there is good Anchoring. 'Tis a ſmall High Iſland indifferently well furniſh'd with Wood and Water, and lies about a League from the Continent, which is pretty high Champian Savannah Land by the Sea-ſide; but three Leagues within Land higher and very woody a League to the Southward of *Guatuleo*, is

Capalita.

Capalita, a ſwift River yet deep near the Mouth; the Tide riſes and falls five or ſix Foot, the Country by the Sea-ſide is not very well Peopl'd. Captain *Townley* and the *Engliſh*-

Pri-

Privateers who landed here in 85, march'd 14 Miles directly within Land before they came to any Settlement; and that only an *Indian* one. The Natives cou'd not ſpeak *Spaniſh*, they are Poor and Harmleſs, Slaves to the *Spaniards* tho' there are very few of 'em. In theſe Parts there grow abundance of Vinelloes, ſold by the *Spaniſh* Druggiſts for Threepence a Cod, to perfume Chocolate, Tobacco, *&c.* The Land from the Sea to the Village is Black Earth, mixt with ſome Stones and Rocks, all the Way full of very high Trees. The Port of

Guatuleo. *Guatuleo*, in 15 Deg. 30 M. N. Lat. is one of the beſt Ports in the Kingdom of *Mexico*: Near a Mile from the Harbour's Mouth on the Eaſt-ſide, is a little Iſland cloſe by the Shoar, and on the Weſt-ſide, a great Hollow Rock, which, by the continual working of the Sea in and out, makes ſo great a Noiſe, that 'tis heard afar off; ev'ry Surge that comes in forces the Water out of a little Hole on its top as out of a Pipe, whence it flyes like the blowing of a Whale. The *Spaniards* call this Rock and Spout *Busfadore*, it is always a Mark we find the Harbour by, which is about three Miles deep, and one broad running in N. W. The Weſt-ſide is but for ſmall Ships to ride in, for there they are Land-lock'd; 'tis clean Ground any where, and good gradual Soundings, from 16 to 6 Fathom a ſmooth ſandy Coaſt and eaſie Landing. At the Bottom of the Harbour runs a fine Freſh Water Brook into the Sea. Here formerly ſtood a ſmall *Spaniſh* Town, which was taken by Sir *Francis Drake*; but now, ſays *Dampier*, there is nothing remaining of it beſides a little

ſittle Chapel ſtanding among the Trees, about 200 Paces from the Sea. I have read in other Accounts that it was afterwards taken by Sir *Thomas Cavendiſh* in the Year 1587, and that the Town now conſiſts of about 150 Houſes, *Spaniards*, *Mulattoes*, *Moſteſe* and *Indians*, with a large Church and two ſmall Chapels; the Houſes well built of Stone and Brick: That it has been always famous for being the Port to which all the Goods deſign'd from *Mexico* to *Peru* are ſent; and that tis alſo the Sea-Port to the Cities of *Coaxica* and *Orata*. The *Engliſh* and *French* Freebooters landed here two or three and twenty Years ago, march'd twelve Leagues up into the Country, took ſeveral Villages, and in one of them the old Governor of *Merida* and his Family. They found abundance of Proviſions there, and Turtle on the Coaſt. The Port can't contain above 10 or 12 Ships. 'Tis about 200 Miles from *Mexico*. Within Land it is high and mountainous, and you can't ſee the Port till you come within a League of it; keep W. from the Iſland *Tangola*, which is a League off of it, when you enter this Port, till you have brought the middle of it due N. then keep an equal diſtance between the *Buffadore* and the E. Point. In the Way between this and *Port Angels* are ſeveral Rocks, Iſlands and Rivers. At the Iſland *Sacrificio* on the inſide is ſecure Riding in five, ſix or ſeven Fathom; there's good Wooding, Watering and Pearl-fiſhing. Two Leagues before you come to *Port Angels* is the *Caletta*, a very good Port, but without Wood and Water. Have a Care of four or five Rocks at the S. E. Point ſtretching a Mile and half into the Sea; between this and

Angels is ſaid to be a dangerous Shoal, bearing from the Point of *Port Angels* S. S. E. diſtant one League. That Port is 16 Legues from *Guatulco*; 'tis a broad open Bay with two or three Rocks at the W. ſide, and good Anchoring all over it in 30, 20 or 12 Fathom. Its Entrance is not difficult to be obſerv'd, provided you keep along the Shore; but out at Sea 'tis impoſſible to perceive it. There's a Rock as you go in, which reſembles the Door of a Coach with the Glaſs down, in 13 Fathom; you are ſhelterd here from the Trade Winds. The Tide riſes about five Foot; the Landing-place is by the W. ſide behind a few Rocks it is bad, here going always a great Swell. The Land is pretty high, the Earth ſandy and yellow, and in ſome Places red; partly Savannah, partly Wood-land. The Trees are large and tall, the *Proviſions* Graſs in the Savannahs kindly and plentiful. In the Country are Beef Farms, and other Proviſions good Store. This Port is ſo hard to be known, that *Dampier* tells us, ſome of his Companions went as far as *Acapulco*, 60 Leagues off, to find it; it is however a good Port, and ſeldom without Shiping. The Town is ſituated on the W. ſide of the Port, conſiſting of about 30 *Spaniſh* Families, who, it is ſaid, have two Churches between them. They trade chiefly *Trade.* in Hides nd Tallow. When you enter the Port you muſt keep to the Eaſtward of a Rock or Shoal. It lies in 15 deg. 45 m. N. Lat. The beſt Anchoring-Place is on the S. E. ſide. Here are very good Trees, that upon occaſion will *Maſts.* ſerve to make Maſts. Six Leagues to the W. is a ſmall rocky Iſland, between which and the Main is very good Anchoring in 15 Fathom. It has

has only ſome ſmall Buſhes growing which are fit for no Uſe Over againſt this Iſland is the River *Gallera*. The Country is mountainous and wild within Land; the Coaſt full of ſmall Bays, but no Port; here are Mangrove-Trees, and ſeveral other Trees fit for Maſts. The next River is that of *Meſſias*, at the Mouth of which is freſh Water. 'Tis apt to overflow in the Rains, and then does a great deal of Miſchief. Its Banks are well inhabited by *Indians*; but the Coaſt hereabouts is much troubled with Calms. A League off is a large Iſland with ſeveral Rocks about 18 Leagues from the River *Gallera*. Next to that of *Meſſias*, is *Aqua Dulce* or *Sweet-Water River*, right againſt which is a Rock on each ſide; and 6 Leagues from *Meſſias* is Port *Eſcondedo*, whoſe E. Point cuts farther by half a League into the Sea than its Weſt; a ſmooth Port with good Wooding and Watering. Near it is a little Iſland which makes the Port, and within is ſecure riding; you may venture aſhore without Danger. There's a Road in the Port leading to ſeveral great Towns in the Country. From hence to the Hilly Iſland *Alcatrazes* is eight Leagues; 'tis a League from the Main, and over againſt it is a freſh Water River, where live ſeveral *Indian* Families, with a *Spaniſh Padre* or Prieſt. Round this Iſland are other little ones, or rather Rocks, and on the E. ſide of it comes out from the Main a Shoal of Rocks and Sand as far as the Iſland. The W. End is ſafe, and good Anchoring on the Inſide. On the Continent is Mount *Hermoſo*, the Land high and full of little Rocks by the Sea-ſide; the Mount is plain a-top, and right off about a Mile from the Shore is a great Sand, on which ſeveral

Ships have been loſt. Seven Leagues from hence is Point *Gallera*, and eight Leagues from that the River *Taclamanca*, where live eight or ten *Indian* Families, whoſe Employment is Fiſhing. The Land between the Point and the River is half Wood-land, and half broken Ground, there being ſeven Cliffs of a whitiſh Colour. Off theſe Cliffs are ſeveral Shoals a League from the Shore, and for two Leagues ſcarce two Fathom Water. The Hill of *Cecorillo* is 2 Leagues farther, ſmall, round, and cloſe to the Waterſide. About a League off are five or ſix Rocks, Shoal-Water all round them. Thence to a Village call'd the Fiſhing-Place of *Don Garcia* is ſix Leagues; here's even Land, and a ſandy Bay, about twenty *Indians* dwell here, who deal in dry'd Fiſh. Thence to the River of *Naguala* is five Leagues, a ſmall River with only five or ſix Fiſhermen and Huts on its Banks. There's a good Path thence to *Acapulco*, a bold Coaſt, deep Water. Six Leagues off are three ſmall Iſlands with ſome *Indian* Fiſhermen's Houſes on them; their Traffick too is in dry'd Fiſh, with which they ſupply *Acapulco*. On the Continent is *Port Marquis*, a League to the E. of *Acapulco* Harbour, it is a very good ſafe Harbour, where are good Wooding and Watering, as alſo ſome *Indian* Hutts, where Fiſhermen live, as they do all along this Coaſt, to furniſh the Ships and Inhabitants of *Acapulco*, whither we are at laſt arriv'd; the Place that is lately ſo much talk'd of.

Acapulco. *Acapulco* is a very commodious Port for the Reception of Ships, and ſo large that ſome hundreds may ſafely ride in it. There is a ſmall Low Iſland croſſing the Mouth of the Har-

Harbour, about a Mile and half Long, and half a Mile broad, ſtretching E. and W. It leaves a good wide deep Channel at each end. You muſt enter with the Sea-wind, and go out with the Land-wind. The *Manila* Ships paſs by the Weſtermoſt Channel. The *Lima* Ships by the South-weſt. The Harbour runs in N. about three Miles, then growing very Narrow, it turns ſhort about to the Weſt, and runs about a Mile farther, where it ends. The Town ſtands on the N. W. ſide at the Mouth of this narrow Paſſage cloſe by the Sea, and at the end of it is a Platform mounted with a great many Guns. On the E. ſide oppoſite to it ſtands a high ſtrong Caſtle, ſaid to have 40 Guns of a very great Bore. Ships commonly ride near the bottom of the Harbour, under the Command both of the Caſtle and Platform. It is a pretty large Town, and the Sea-port for the City of *Mexico* on the Weſt-ſide of the Continent, as *la Vera Cruz* is on the North-ſide. 'Tis the only Place of any conſiderable Trade on all the Coaſt; there being little or no Traffick by Sea, on all the N. W. Part of this vaſt Kingdom. It lies in 17 Deg. N. Lat. the Land of it is very remarkable, for there's a round Hill ſtanding between two other Hills, the Weſtermoſt of which is the biggeſt and whiteſt, and has a-top two Hillocks like Paps; the Eaſtermoſt Hill is higher and ſharper than the middlemoſt. From the middle Land the Hill declines towards the Sea, ending in a high round Point; 'tis 240 Miles from this Town to *Mexico*, whither all Goods are ſent from this and the Northern Ports by Land Carriage, which is the Occaſion that there's very little

Shipping in these Seas, or Booty for Privateers. The Town consists of about 120 *Spanish* Families, and is a well compacted Place.

Of the Trade of this Port and the Acapulco Ship.

There are only three Ships of Burthen which Trade hither, two of them go constantly once a Year between this and *Manila* in *Luconia*, one of the *Phillipine* Islands in the *East Indies*; and one Ship every Year to and from *Lima*; the latter arrives about *Christmas*, and brings Quicksilver, Cocoa, and Plate: Here she staies till the *Manila* Ship arrives and loads Home with Silks, Callicoes, Muslins, Spices, and other *East India* Commodities. She carries but 20 Guns, whereas the *Manila* Ships are each of 1000 Tun; they make the Voyage alternately, so that one or other of them is always at the *Manila*. One of these Ships, call'd also the *Acapulco* Ships, sails at the latter end of *March*, arrives at *Guam*, one of the *Ladrone* Islands in about 60 Days, stays there two or three, and arrives at *Manila* sometime in *June*, by which Time the other is ready to sail. This Ship stretches away to the North as far as 36 and sometimes 40 Degrees, before she gets a Wind to stand over to the *American* Shore. She first falls in with *California*, then Coasts along to the South, and never misses a Wind to *Acapulco*, where she commonly arrives about *Christmas*, never more than 8 or 10 Days before or after, on the return of this Ship to *Manila*, the other which stays there till she comes takes her turn back to *Acapulco*. Sir *John Narborough* was impos'd upon by the *Spainards*, who told him there were eight Sail of Ships that us'd this Trade. This *Acapulco* Ship is the richest that sails on the Ocean, and when outward bound,

Damp.

Cowl.

Bound, very ſeldom carries leſs than 1500 Souls; her Crew being 400, the other ſhe leaves at the *Phillipine* Iſlands to recruit the *Spaniſh* Plantations there. She has ſeven Decks, and brings ſeven Ships Cargo, from *Manila* to *Acapulco*. The Ship is Built ſo ſtrong, that ſhe fears nothing but Land and Fire. She carryes but 40 Guns, and is ſo deep loaden, that half of them are uſeleſs, being under Water. She has a *Patache* of 28 Guns for her Convoy, if my Author may be credited, when ſhe leaves the Port of *Acapulco*; but this contradicts *Dampier*'s Account, as he does when he ſays, this Ship has a great Advantage in this Voyage, for chuſing her Seaſon, ſhe makes it without being at the trouble to ſhift her Sails, having always the Trade Winds going and coming. Her Crew are ſo ſickly coming back, that ſcarce 100 of them are fit for Service, in Caſe of an Attack. Their Diſtemper is the Scurvy, which they never fail of in their return from the *Phillipines*. This Ship has been often ſought after. Sir *Thomas Cavendiſh* took her. Capt. *Swan* miſt of her once on the Coaſt of *Mexico*; at another time off *Manila*. Capt. *Dampier* Engag'd her in 1704, but was forc'd to leave her, her Guns being too big for his little Frigate. Some are of Opinion had he boarded her, he had carry'd her. What credit is to be given to the News that ſhe is taken now by the *Duke* and *Dutcheſs* of *Briſtol*, and is at the Cape of *Good Hope* Commanded by Capt. *Dover*, who it is ſaid took her and ſeveral other Ships in the South-Sea, let others determine; we ſhall ſoon know the certainty of it. All beyond this Port might very well be left out

Luſs.

of this Treatiſe, it being not probable any Attempts will be made farther Northward; but ſince we are not to decide theſe Matters, and our Deſign might be thought Imperfect, we ſhall proceed towards *California*.

Petaplan. *Petaplan* is eight Leagues from *Acapulco*, Lat. 17 deg. 30 m. North. The Hill or Mount ſo call'd is a round Point, ſtretching out into the Sea, and looking like an Iſland at a diſtance; a little to the W. of it are ſeveral round Rocks, which leaving without you, ſteer in between them and the round Point, you will have 11 Fathom Water. There's good Anchoring on the N. W. ſide of the Hill; and 12 Miles up in the Country a poor *Indian* Village, which is the neareſt to the Road, where are Turtle and *Few-Fiſh* ſhap'd like a Cod. Two Leagues from hence is a Place call'd,

Xiquecan. *Xiquecan* or *Chequetan*; a Mile and half from the ſhore is a ſmall Iſland, and within it a very good Harbour, where Ships may Careen: there's alſo a Freſh Water River, and Wood enough. The Land here is Mountainous for 16 Leagues. From hence there's neither Hill nor high Ground, but in moſt Places 'tis full of Trees, and continues ſo till you come to the River.

Zacatula. *Zacatula*, a League up there's a Town of the ſame Name; near the River are ſome pieces of broken Ground, the leaſt of which is ſandy and has no Trees a top of it. From hence to the Port of *Deſapan* is 16 Leagues; half a League within Land is a Town call'd *Jeſu Chriſto*, ſaid to be large and handſome. Here begins the Mountains of *Motines*, which ſtretch to the River *Zacatula*; upon them are many

many Rich and populous Towns of *Spaniards* and *Indians*, abundance of Beef Farms and Cocoa Walks. Hereabouts you descry the Volcan of *Colima*, under these Hills Capt. *Dampier* took a Bark laden with Planks from *California*; there's good Watering in the Bay of *Strabata*, and Plenty of Green Turtle. The Land Winds on this part of the Coast are at N. and the Sea Winds at W.S.W. The Land is full of ragged Hills, with many Pleasant and Fruitful Valleys among them. In 18 Deg. 8 M. Lat. is a very remarkable Hill, which towering above the rest of its Fellows is divided in the top, where the *Spaniards* say there's a Town call'd *Thelupan*. All the Towns are hereabouts within Land, there lying none open to the Sea all along from *Acapulco*: There's a fine Valley call'd *Maguella*, which is as fertile as 'tis Pleasant, and about 20 Miles from the Sea is the Volcan and City of

Colima in 18 deg. 36 m. N. Lat. The Volcan appears with two sharp Peeks, each of which is always flaming or smoaking. The City is seated in a Valley of the same Name; 'tis said to be great and rich, and the Valley the most pleasant and fruitful in all the Kingdom of *Mexico*; 'tis about 10 or 12 Leagues wide by the Sea, where it makes a small Bay; it abounds in Cocoa, Corn and Plantain. The Shore is sandy, but there's no Landing, the Sea runs so high. The Land within it is low along Shore, and woody for about two Leagues from the E. side. At the End of the Wood is a deep River which runs into the Sea, but it has so great a Bar no Boat can enter. On the W. side of the River the *Savannah* Land begins. The Bay is call'd Colima.

[illegible]'d *Sallaqua*, and the *Spaniards* write of two or three Towns in it; but *Dampier* ſays, he could not find them. The Port of *Sallaqua* is only a pretty deep Bay, 18 deg. 52 m. N. 'Tis divided in the middle with a rocky Point which makes two Harbours; the beſt Anchoring is in the W. Harbour, 10 Fathom Water. On the Shore is a broad Path leading to the City *Carrha*. The Country is thin of People. The *Acapulco* Ship generally puts her Paſſengers who are to go to *Mexico*, aſhore here, there being no Landing-Place nearer it. Eight Leagues hence is the Port of *Navidad*, a very good one for Riding, Wooding or Watering. Here the *Spaniards* are ſaid to build the biggeſt Ships they have in theſe Parts of the World, and the firſt that ever was known to ſail from *America* to the *Eaſt Indies*; and here Captain *Dampier* took a Veſſel of 50 Tun, in which he found ſome Proviſion and Ammunition. From hence to the Port of St. *Jago* is 16 Leagues, a very good Port. The Volcan of *Alima* is five Leagues within Land; the Country uninhabited. 20 Leagues from this Port is the Bay of *Chametly*, in which are three or four little low Iſlands that go by the ſame Name; between them and the Main is a good Place to anchor in. The Country is only inhabited by *Indian* Fiſhermen, who ſupply the City of *Purification*, a large City forty Miles within Land. Between *Sallaqua* and

Cape Corrientes.

Cape Corrientes are many good Harbours. The Land by the Cape near the Sea is of an indifferent height; farther in, high and barren, full of ſharp peek'd Hills that make an ugly Proſpect. To the Weſt of this ragged Land is a Chain of

of Mountains running Parallel with the Shore, and ending on the West with a gentle Descent. On the East-side they keep their height, and end with a high steep Mountain, with three small sharp peeked Tops somewhat resembling a Crown, and therefore call'd by the *Spaniards Coronada*. The Cape is flat and even a-top, cloath'd with Woods. It lies in 20 deg. 28 m. North. Here's a proper Place to cruise for the *Acapulco* Ship, because she always makes this Cape in her Voyage homewards. The West End of this Bay is,

Point Pontique, 'tis pretty deep, and in the Bottom of it lies the Valley of *Valderas*, which is about three Leagues wide, there is a small sandy Bay against the Sea, and easie Landing; in the midst of the Bay is a fine River, into which Boats may enter; but 'tis brackish in *February*, *March* and *April*. This Valley is bounded within Land with a small Hill, having a very gentle Descent into the Valley, and making a delightsome Prospect to the Seaward. 'Tis enrich'd with fruitful Savannahs mixt with Groves of Trees fit for any Uses, as Oranges, Limes, Guavas, *&c.* The Savannahs are full of fat Bulls and Cows; there's 60 Fathom Water at the bottom of the Bay, a Mile from Shore. In this Valley Captain *Swan*'s Men kill'd and salted two Month's Provision, besides what they eat. *Point Pontique* is high, round, rocky and barren; at a distance it appears like an Island. A League to the Westward are two small barren Islands which go by the same Name; several high, sharp, white Rocks are scatter'd about them; there's no Danger in passing, keeping these Rocks to the Left. Beyond this Point the Coast

Point Pontique.

Provisions.

Coaſt runs Northward about 18 Leagues, with many ragged Points, and ſmall ſandy Bays between them. In the Lat. of 21 deg. 15 m. is a Rock which appears like a Ship, three Leagues from the Main, it leaves a very good Channel with 12 Fathom Water, and gradual Soundings till you come within Shore. From this Iſland the Land runs more Northerly, making a fair ſandy Bay; no Landing, but very good Anchoring, and gradual Sounding, ſix Fathom, a League from Shore; and ſeven Miles farther, in 23 deg. 11 m. are ſix or ſeven ſmall Iſlands, about three Leagues from the Main.

St. Maria. St. *Maria* Iſlands are three in Number, pretty large, and a little one call'd the *Low Iſland*, having ſeveral ſmall Rocks about them; They are of an indifferent height, very woody; good Anchorage between them and the Main; they are uninhabited, but have ſtore of Seal and Turtle. There are ſeveral Iſlands to the S. W. Captain *Swan* call'd the middle one of the three *Prince George's Iſland*, which by ſome is reckon'd the beginning of the Gulph of *California*.

Xaliſco. *Xaliſco* is a very high Hill with a Saddle or Bending a-top, and cloſe to it is a white Rock call'd *Maxentelbo*, which at a diſtance looks like a Ship under Sail; there is ſaid to be a Town here call'd alſo *Xaliſco*.

St. Jago. St. *Jago*, is one of the Principal Rivers on this Coaſt, there's 10 Foot Water on the Bar at low Water. Its Mouth is near half a Mile broad, and here's very good Landing; within the Mouth 'tis broader, for 3 or 4 more Rivers meet there. The Water is Brackiſh, but by digging Wells in a ſandy Bay two or three Foot deep at the River's Mouth you have

have Freſh. About thirty Miles within Land is the Town *Santa Pecaque*, which ſtands on a Plain in a Savannah, full of Horſes, Bulls and Cowes; 'tis but a ſmall Town, but very regular, with a Parade in the midſt, over againſt which is one Church, and at the end of the Town another; the *Spaniards* inhabit it; their Employment is chiefly Husbandry. There are alſo ſome Carriers, whom the Merchants of *Compoſtella* hire to go to and from the Mines for them.

Compoſtella is a rich City, ſixty Miles from hence, having about 500 Families, *Whites* and *Mulattoes*. The Silver Mines are ſix Leagues from *Santa Pecaque*; the Silver is ſaid to be finer and richer in Proportion than that of *Potoſi*. Captain *Swan* took the Town of *Santa Pecaque* in the Year 1686. but his Men being too greedy in pillaging the Savannahs for Proviſions, were ſurpriz'd by an Ambuſcade, and 50 of 'em kill'd; among whom was *Ringroſe*, who wrote that part of the Hiſtory of the Buccaneers relating to Capt. *Sharp*. Three Leagues from *Santa Pecaque* is a Town call'd St. *Jago*, the Chiefeſt on that River. Compoſtella.

All the Country beyond this is little known to Voyagers; it is call'd *New Mexico*, and lies oppoſite to *California*. Capt. *Swan* went as far as the River

Cullacan, or *Plaſta*, which poſſibly is the ſame. It lies in 24 Deg. N. and 'tis ſaid there is a fair Town upon it, whence the Inhabitants paſs over in Boats to *California*, where they fiſh for Pearl. Cullacan.

New Mexico lies N. W. from *Old Mexico* between 4 and 500 Leagues; the biggeſt part of the Treaſure which is found in this Kingdom is in that Province; but without doubt, there are

Plenty

Plenty of Mines in other Parts as well in this, Part of the Kingdom; as in other Places, and probably on the Main, bordering on the Lake of *California*, tho' not yet discover'd by the *Spaniards*, who have Mines enough, and therefore as yet have no Reason to discover more. In my Opinion, says *Dampier*, here might be very advantageous Discoveries made by any that wou'd attempt it; for the *Spaniards* have more than they can well manage.

New Mines.

The Lake of *California* (for so the Sea, Channel or Streight between that and the Continent is call'd) is but little known to the *Spaniards*; some of 'em make it an Island, but give no manner of Account of the Tides flowing in the Lake, or what Depth of Water there is, or of the Harbours, Rivers or Creeks that border on it. On the West side towards the *Asiatick* Coast they describe the Coast from Cape St. *Lucas* in the South to 40 Degrees North, about 20 Degrees. Some of their new Draughts join it to the Main. They seem to keep it conceal'd as much as they can, for fear the *Europeans* shou'd enter the Gulph and make Discoveries in *New Mexico*; where, as well as in *California*, the *Indians* are Enemies to the *Spaniards*. *Gemelli* writes, that discoursing with the Provincial of the Jesuits at *Manila*, who had been a great Traveller in *America*, and arguing with him about *California*'s being an Island, the Provincial declar'd his Opinion that it was part of the Continent, because some Jesuits having gone up many Leagues within the Streight, whose Mouth is 60 Leagues over, found at last there was but very little Water in the Channel, and cou'd go

Califor-nia.

Dampier.

Gemelli.

no

no further; by which he gueſt that long Bay had no Communication with the Northern Sea, ſo as to make *Califorꝛia* an Iſland. *Cortes*, who conquer'd the Empire of *Mexico*, diſcover'd this Country with a thouſand Diſaſters, and the Expence of 300000 Pieces of Eight, which he came to the Emperor in Perſon to ſollicit the Payment of. *Charles* the Vth was then before *Algiers*, and *Cortes*, inſtead of being reimburs'd, was order'd to go no more to the *Indies*. The other Dominions of the Crown of *Spain* in *America*, which are not within the Company's Charter, it was not proper to ſpeak of more at large in this Treatiſe, but another Opportunity may be taken.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Trade, Manufactures and Commodities of the Coaſt, Countries and Iſlands within the Limits of the South-Sea-Act. *Of ſeveral Projects that have been ſet on foot in* England *for Settlements there; and of the Accompliſhment of the* Laſt *in the Eſtabliſhing the New Company.*

AS I am not inform'd of the Deſigns of the New Eſtabliſh'd Company, ſo I ſhall not amuſe the World with blind Gueſſes. It is plain enough, that I have not let any Part of their Bounds eſcape my Curioſity and Inquiries, and I am now no Stranger to the Places they are Entitled to by the Act; nor perhaps to what Advantages can be made of it. I have ſtudy'd the

the Conveniencies and Inconveniencies, the Profits and Perils, the Fatigues and Pleaſures that may be met with in thoſe parts of the World; and, as far as conſulting all the Authors who have ever yet writ of them wou'd enable me, I think I may, without boaſting, pretend to be ſo well acquainted with theſe Things, as to be qualify'd to form a Judgment of them. But I ſhall avoid it. For having laid down what I have read of theſe Matters in as plain a manner as I cou'd to the Reader, it wou'd be to anticipate his Sentiments of the Deſign, and deprive him of the Liberty of judging for himſelf. As for thoſe Gentlemen who have been on the Spot, they have a better Title to determine in this Caſe than I can pretend to. But I muſt tell them, that the Authors I have read may very well be put in the Ballance againſt their Experience; becauſe of their having the ſame Opportunities, and at leaſt as good Qualifications, to give us the Information we want. Beſides, either out of Envy or Emulation, I have often found Voyagers affect to leſſen one anothers Characters, and rather than not excell ſuch as have gone before them, or with them, they will do it by Contradiction. Now taking it for granted, that *Dampier*, who has made more Voyages to theſe Seas than any Man living, was qualify'd to obſerve what was Uſeful and Curious; I do not think that Informations *Viva Voce*, are of any greater Authority, or that it will be ſo ſafe for ſuch as are intereſted in theſe Enquiries to depend entirely upon them. I muſt here however acknowledge, the Helps I have had communicated to me by Perſons of Intelligence; and deſire that if any thing occurs to them, and others, in

theſe

theſe Sheets capable of Correction or Improvement, that they will continue to ſend their Memoirs to the Publiſher.

As I have Diſcours'd of the ſeveral Ports and Places in my Survey of this part of *America*, I have taken care to mention what are the Trades, the Products, and Manufactures of each, to which particular Accounts I refer the Reader. What I am now to offer is a general Vew of Trade, and the Advantages that may ariſe by the Act.

And the Firſt is, The ſettling a Fund for the diſcharge of the vaſteſt Debt, that ever this Nation was encumbred with, no leſs than 9 or 10 Millions Sterling, as much perhaps as the *Spanards* have receiv'd themſelves from their *American* Mines theſe Five Years, occaſion'd by the Interruptions they have met with or fear'd from the *Britiſh* Fleets. We have already treated of the Progreſs of their *Galleons* and *Flota*'s, in their Voyages from *Mexico* to *Spain*, ſo there is no need of adding any thing further here.

We have obſerv'd as we have proceeded along in our Courſe their Strength and Riches, where they have been, and may be attack'd; where Proviſions and Neceſſaries may be had, where the *Indians* are in a Diſpoſition to receive the *Engliſh*, if the intended Settlement is attempted by Expulſion of the *Spaniards*, and maintaining a friendly Correſpondence with the *Indians*; which in all Caſes is of the laſt Importance. For it is not to be doubted, but they have kept from the *Spaniards* the Poſſeſſion and Knowledge of the richeſt Gold Mines and Rivers in *America*, and that it is from them their Tyrannical Maſters have moſt of that pretious Ore which is in ſuch Plenty on the Coaſts of *Chili* and *Peru*.

The Silver Mines are entirely in the hands of the *Spaniards*, and thoſe Treaſures are only to be got by Conqueſt or Traffick. The latter of which is not more feaſible than the former, conſidering how jealous the *Spaniards* are of that Trade, and the Enmity that is at preſent between us, and may probably continue with reſpect to Commerce in *America*.

They will have themſelves the ſending of our Broad Cloths, Serges, Perpets, Kerſies, Stockings, Hats, Saffron, Ribons, Iron and Steel Manufacture, which is tranſported from *Spain* to *America*, and ſometimes in good quantities from *Jamaica*, but this moſtly by Stealth: I have read that a *Spaniſh* Merchant has boaſted of getting 3 and 4000 *per Cent.* by this Trade; and another told the Privateers who had taken him, that after loſeing 12 Ships he was worth 500000 Crowns. Beſides theſe Commodities there are others, as Hollands, Flanders Laces, French Linnen, Oſnabrugs, Kentings, Platilloes, Britannica's, Silks, Fine Stuffs, Looking Glaſſes, Steel, Iron in Bars, which they ſend thither to trade with. The *Eaſt-India* Goods they have by a ſhort cut from *Manila*, in their *Acapulco* Ship, as Spices, Calicoes, Muſlins, *&c.*

The Commodities brought from thence in Return, are the moſt Valuable in the World, as Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Pearl, Emerauds, Granats, Agathes, Coral. The Richeſt Drugs, as the Cortex, Bezoar, Sarſaparilla, Caſſia Fiſtula, Jalap, Mechoachan; and the fineſt Dies, as, Cochineal, Indigo, Anatta, Silveſter, Redwood; nor muſt we forget Cocao Nutts, Ambergreece, Quickſilver, Vinelloes, Marmaletts, Confectionary Ware, not to mention Rice, Sugar, Hides, Red Wood, Tobacco, and other courſer Goods, which *Engliſh* Merchants may have at other Markets.

The

The *Cortex* or Bark, ſo famous for curing Agues and intermitting Fevers, call'd the *Jeſuits* from the Diſcoverers, and *Quinquina* in the Language of the Country, is ſaid to grow only in the Province of *Quito*, and that in the Bark of a Tree, call'd *Drunken Wood*, ſo nam'd from the effect it produces; for take its Bark, beat it in a Bag, and put it in ſtanding Water, my Author aſſures us, 'twill make all the Fiſh in that River drunk, and ſo eaſie to be caught, that they may be taken by Hand. It grows a-top like a Pear-tree. The greateſt Trade, and the moſt beneficial the *Engliſh* ever had with the *Spaniards* on the Continent, was for Negroes; the *Dutch* at *Curiſſaw* had it formerly, but in King *William*'s Reign it was ſettled at *Jamaica*, and Sir *James de Caſtillo*, whom that King knighted, was ſent by the *Spaniards* to be their Agent at *Port Royal*, which Trade has been conniv'd at in the War-time. By that and others the Merchants of *Jamaica* have been enabled to ſend great quantities of Plate to *England*, as alſo by their Prizes, but much more by Admiral *Wagers*.

Hiſtoire des Avanturers, &c.

Moſt of theſe Commodities the *Spaniards* trade hence with, may in their proper places be had of the *Indians*, and for Goods of inconſiderable price. The *Spaniards* traffick with them, and have Gold, Pearl, *&c.* in return; as alſo Proviſions, as Maize, Potatoes, Bonanos, Beef, Goats, Hogs, Poultry, Fiſh, Manjoc, Rice, Skins, *&c.* all which are particularly enumerated where they are to be found. In return they give the *Indians* ſome ſlight Stuffs and Linnen, to the better and more Civiliz'd ſort, to all of them Hatchets, Hoes, Reap-hooks, Woodbills, Saws, Wedges, Axes, Knives, Sciſſars, Pins, Needles, Thread and Silk, Combs, lit-

tle Looking-Glaſſes, Beads, Pipes, Bells, Silver or Copper Rings waſh'd with Gold and ſet with Glaſs inſtead of Stones, and Saints Pictures to ſuch as have the good or bad Fortune to be Converted to the *Spaniſh* Religion, ſo that Trifles and Toys, Powder and Shot, will purchaſe that, for which Men are ready to hazard Eaſe, Health and Lives, and think nothing too dear to be Sacrifis'd to it.

The Advantages of this Trade, and the Feazibleneſs of that, and Settlements in theſe Parts, have been conſider'd a long time by Merchants in *England* and other Parts of *Europe*; ſome of the Ships that turn'd to Pyracy, were ſent thither at leaſt under the Notion of Trade, and a very eminent Merchant of *London*, the extent of whoſe Commerce, as great as it is, is not ſo vaſt as his Genius propos'd to his late Majeſty King *William*, about 12 or 14 Years ago, to Eſtabliſh a Company. The King was extreamly well pleas'd with the Project, and 200000 *l.* was to have been deſir'd of the next Parliament to carry it on, but that Seſſion had ſo many Difficulties to encounter with, and the Court ſo many Reaſons to be Chagrin, that it dropt. His Majeſty's Death did not put an end to the Proſecution of it, but though the Miniſters from time to time ſeem'd to give into it, nothing was done in it. Upon which five or ſix Merchants of *London*, did laſt Winter deliver a Propoſal of the ſame Nature to his Grace the D. of *S.* but not of ſo great Extent as that before mention'd; their Deſign being but to raiſe 40000 *l.* for a Trade thither, and they wou'd have had the Government have taken them under their immediate Protection, and have Supply'd them with Convoys. While this Matter depended,

the

the preſent Project commenc'd, and on the 17*th* of *May*, 1711. Mr. *Conyers*, Chair-Man of the Committee for Supplies, brought in the Bill for Eſtabliſhing the preſent Company into the Houſe of Commons, which they paſt the 28*th*. And having paſt the Lords Houſe and the Royal Aſſent with the ſame Expedition, Her Majeſty, purſuant to a Clauſe in the Bill, appointed Commiſſioners to *take Subſcriptions to the Corporation for carrying on the Trade to the* South-Seas, whoſe Names are as follow:

A LIST of the Commiſſioners Names appointed by Her Majeſty to take Subſcriptions to the Corporation for carrying on a Trade to the South-Seas.

THE Right Honourable Richard *Earl of* Ranelagh.

The Right Honourable William Bromley, *Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.*

The Right Honourable Thomas *Lord* Coningsby.

The Right Honourable Robert Benſon, *Eſq; Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer.*

The Right Honourable PeregrineBertie, *Eſq;*

The Right Honourable John How, *Eſq;*

The Right Honourable Sir Richard Onſlow.

The Right Honourable James Vernon, *Eſq;*

The Right Honourable John Smith, *Eſq;*

The Right Honourable Sir Charles Hedges.

The Commiſſioners for excuting the Office of High-Admiral of Great Britain *now and for the time being, and every of them.*

The Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations now

now and for the time being, and every of them.

The Commissioners for taking and stating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom.

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London *now and for the time being, and every of them.*

And the Recorder of the said City for the time being.

The principal Officers of the Office of Ordnance now and for the time being, and every of them.

The principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy now and for the time being, and every of them.

The Commissioners for Victualling the Navy now and for the time being, and every of them.

The Commissioners for taking care of sick and wounded Seamen and Prisoners at War now and for the time being, and every of them.

The Commissioners for Transport-Service now and for the time being, and every of them.

The Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Bank of England *now and for the time being, and every of them.*

The Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England *trading to the* East-Indies *now and for the time being, and every of them.*

Fran. Annesley, *Esq*;
Robert Allen
Francis Acton
Coleby Apsley, *Esq*;
Edward Atkins
Robert Atkins
Thomas Allison
William Atwill
Theophilus Armet
Robert Atwood
John Arbuthnot, *Doctor of Physick*
John Aflick
Nehemiah Arnold
William Astell
John Amy
Allen Bathurst
Richard Blunt
John Blunt.
Charles Blunt
Josiah Burchet

Samuel

Samuel Benſon
Richard Burton
Samuel Ball
John Blackwell.
Sir Lam. Blackwell
John Biſhop
William Blackmore.
James Bridges.
Robert Burton
William Borrett
John Braſſey
Juſtus Beck
Moſes Beranger
Roger Bradyle
Rene Baudowin
Lancelot Burton
Humphry Brent
Francis Beeuzlin
George Bodington
Sir William Benſon
John Brown
Arthur Bayly
James Clarke
George Caſwal
Thomas Coutts
John Child
Stephen Child
John Cooks
Alexander Cleve
John Crawley
John Chomley
Thomas Colby
William Clayton
James Chambers
-----Coward
John Copeland

John Chadwick
Thomas Cornwallis
Will. Chamberlaine
Peter Cheſhire
Rupert Clarke
Henry Corneliſon
Edward Courtney
Edward Coulſon
John Child
Abraham Crop
James Colebrook
Henry Clark
Edmund Clark
Thomas Clark
Samuel Clark *of Coleman ſtreet*
Samuel Clark *of Mincing-Lane*
J. Mendez da Coſta
Thomas Chambers
William Chapman
Francis Child, *Jun.*
Dr. ----- Cade
James Chambers
Henry Corniſh
John de Couſemaker
John Caſwell
Walter Cock
Sir Richard Child
Peter Crank
Sir Alexander Cairnes
Henry Cairnes
John Cartlich
John Ducane
Thomas Dixon
William Dunch

James Dolliffe
Sir William Dodwell
George Doddington
Chriſt. Dezboverie.
Jacob Dezboverie
Henry Durley
Richard Ducane
John Deagle
John Duncomb
Abraham Demetrius
Matthew Decker
Lord Duplin
David Davarrenner de la Brittonere
Richard Dunning
Michael Dunwell
Sir Thomas Daval
Charles Dubois
Paul Dufour
William Eaſt
John Engliſh
Samuel Edwards
Francis Edwards
Joſeph Eyles
Robert Edwards
John Edmonds
Benjamin Edmonds
Sir Stephen Evance
John Eyles
John Freek, *Eſq;*
Ralph Freeman
Frederick Finley
John Freek, *Merchant*
Robert Finlay
Zachariah Foxal
J. Fellows *of Towerhill*

Anthony Forty
Edward Foley
Charles Fox
John Fowler
Thomas Foley
Edward Foley
John Girardot de Tillieux
Sir Edward Gould
Sir James Gray
John Gould
John Granger
William Glanvil
Samuel Granger
George Granville
Miles Granger
Charles Goulſton
David Griel
Edward Greenly
James Gramar
John Goddard
William Grigſon
Jeremiah Gough
Benjamin Gaſcoyne
Thomas Gilbert
Thomas Gaugain
Sir John Humble
John Hibbert
John Hadley
Thomas Harley
Edward Harley
William Houblon
Francis Haws
Solomon Hougham
Richard Horſey
John Haſlewood

Charles

Charles Hoſier
William Herne
Thomas Herne
Bernard Hutchins
Richard Houlditch
Urban Hall
Sir Samuel Hallet
John Hopkins
Captain Hide
Daniel Haye
Henry Hoare
Richard Hoare
James Hoare
Matthew Howard
John Harris
James Hallett
Lionel Herne
Richard Harnage
Peter Henriques
Sir Roger Hill
Orlando Humphreys
William Hamond
John Harvey
Sir Joſeph Jekill
Tobias Jenkins
Sir Henry Johnſon
William Johnſon
Henry Johnſon
Peter Joy
Charles Joy
Captain Jones
Nathaniel Jackſon
Captain Samuel Jones
William Jolliffe
Sir Theodore Janſſen

Thomas Jett
Sir Randolph Knipe
Robert Knight
Dr. James Keith
William Levingſtone
Nehemiah Lyde
John Lockington
William Lewis
Sir John Lambert
Robert Lyddell
Will. Lowndes, *Sen.*
Will. Lowndes, *Jun.*
Sir Chriſt. Lethieulier
Balthazar Lyell
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John Lloyd
Peter Le Neve
Stephen Lilly
Byby Lake
Col. Charles Lodwick
John Lade
John Meade
Richard Mount
Richard Minſhall
John Mead, *Goldſmith*
Thomas Martin
George Mertins
Joſeph Martin, *Sen.*
Joſeph Martin, *Jun.*
Peter Meyer
Jacob Marſon
James Marye
Philip Moreau
Tho. Micklethwaite
Joſeph Moyle

Sprigg

Sprigg Manesty
Roger Millart
James Misson
George Mussel
John Man
James Milner
Isaac Milner
Humphrey Morris
George Maggott
Sir George Markham
Richard Martin
John Medlicot
Dr. Ferdinando Mundez
Sir Strensham Masters
Thomas Man
John Morley
Anthony Morrey
Horatio Mitchell
William Mitchell
Richard Morson
Arthur Manwaring
Daniel van Mildert
William Mason
William Mitford
George Monke
John Merril
Sir George Newland
IsaacFernandesNunes
Nathaniel Newnham
Richard Nichols
John Nicholson
Robert Nightingale
Thomas Onslow
Newdigate Owsley
Samuel Ongley, *Esq*;
Samuel Ongley, *Jun.*

Henry Owen
Michael Owen
John Percivall
Philip Papillion
Edward Pancefort
Tracy Pancefort
William Paterson
Richard Powys
David Petty
Joseph Pace
William Parrott
Henry Pelham
John Palmer
Henry Palmer
William Perkins
Peter Paggen
Richard Partridge
John Preston
John Pettit
James Pettit
Thomas Pindar
Henry Parsons
Francis Pereira
Joseph Pember
James Pym
George Pitt
Thomas Pitt
Samuel Perry
Sir Will. St. Quintin
The Honourable Russel
Robarts
John Richards
Peter Renewe
Dr. John Ratcliff
La Roque
Benjamin Rutland
Edward Rolt

Samuel

Samuel Read, *Junior*
Stephen Ram
Sir Iſaac Rebow
William Sloper
Stephen Seignoret
Robert Stamper
Charles Shales
Samuel Shepheard
Francis Shepheard
Jacob Sawbridge
Sam. Shepheard, *Jun.*
Robert Stephens
Sir William Scawen
Sir John Scott
Francis Scobell
Jeffery Staynes
John Scophens
Francis Stratford
Sir Iſaac Shard
Lancelot Skinner
Chambers Slaughter
John Silke
Nicholas Santini
William Snelling
Thomas Styles
James Sanderſon
Frederick Tilney
John Thompſon
Joſeph Thompſon
William Thompſon
Benjamin Tudman
Fiſher Trench
Caleb Trenchfield
John Taylor
Chriſtopher Tilſon
William Taylor
Deputy Townſend
Edward Turner
Richard Turner
Deputy Taylor
Robert Timbril
Anthony Tourney
Eleazer Turner
Henry Trent
Francis Throbridge
John Vaus
Robert Vanſittart
Thomas Vernon
Salway Winington
John Walker
Sir Godfrey Webſter
John Wright
John Williams
Ed. Webſter
John Ward, *Junior*
Benjamin Waterhouſe
Thomas Walker
John Warner
Conſtable Wheeler
Jonathan Winder
Samuel Weſtall
Samuel Walters
Nathaniel Woolfrey
Ben. Woodnoth, *Jun.*
John Ward of *Hackney*

Aſſoon as the Books were open'd above Two Millions of Money were immediately Subſcrib'd, and a ſtop being put to a farther

Subſcription

Subſcription, till ſome Matters were regulated; ſuch is the Impatience of all who are concern'd in the Debts and Funds provided for by this Act, that 'tis not doubted but much the greater Part, if not the whole Sum of 9471325 *l.* will be ſubſcrib'd. For beſides the Proſpect of a Flouriſhing and Rich Trade, the Company has a Yearly Fund of 568279 *l.* 10 *s.* for Intereſt: And what other Immunities, Privileges and Powers are granted to it will appear by the Act it ſelf, which is too large to be here inſerted. The Governour and Directors not being yet nam'd by Her Majeſty, nor the Company's Charter commencing till the beginning of *Auguſt*; the Names of the Subſcribers, and thoſe of the Governours and Directors, ſhall be added in another Impreſſion, if the Reception this meets with from the Concern'd, for whom we have chiefly taken ſo much Pains, gives us Encouragement.

F I N I S.

Juſt publiſh'd,

*** A Hiſtory of the ridiculous Extravagancies of Monſieur Ouſle; occaſion'd by his reading Books treating of Magick, the Black Art, Dæmoniacks, Conjurers, Witches, Hobgoblins, Incubus's, Succubus's, and the Diabolical Sabbath; of Elves, Fairies, wanton-Spirits, Genius's, Spectres and Ghoſts; of Dreams, the Philoſopher's Stone, judicial Aſtrology, Horoſcopes, Taliſmans, lucky and unlucky Days, Eclipſes, Comets, and all ſorts of Apparitions, Divinations, Charms, Enchantments, and other ſtuperſtitious Practices. With Notes, containing a multitude of Quotations out of thoſe Books, which have either caus'd ſuch extravagant Imaginations, or ſerve to cure them. Written originally in French, by the Abbot B——and now tranſlated into Engliſh. Printed for J. Morphew, near Stationers-Hall. Price 4 s. 6 d.